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1980

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Report to the Supreme Court of Iowa

by

The Court Administrator of the Judicial Department

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Court Administrator

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May 28, 1981

TO THE HONORABLE CHIEF JUSTICE AND JUSTICES
OF THE SUPREME COURT OF IOWA:

Pursuant to the provisions of section 685.8, The Code, I submit herewith the 1980 report relating to the activity of the judicial department.

I wish to express my appreciation to the various judicial officers and clerks of the Iowa district court for their cooperation in reporting judicial statistics to this office.

Respectfully,

William J. O'Brien
Court Administrator

WJO:skb

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Letter of Transmittal	i
Statistical Highlights and Trends	ii

I. APPELLATE COURTS
THE SUPREME COURT OF IOWA

Narrative	1
Workload	6

THE IOWA COURT OF APPEALS

Narrative	10
Workload	10
Statistical Summary	11
Financial Statement	12
Tables and Charts	
Chart 1	3
Chart 2	13
Tables 1 through 11	15-25

II. TRIAL COURT
THE IOWA DISTRICT COURT

Narrative	26
Part-time Judicial Magistrates	27
Jurisdiction	28
Regular Full-time Judicial Magistrates	28
Jurisdiction	29
District Associate Judges	30
Jurisdiction	30
Trial by Jury and Appeal Provisions	30
District Court Judges	31
Jurisdiction	31
Population per Judge	31
Judicial Election Districts	32
Senior Judges	32
Clerk of District Court	32,46
Judgeship Formula	33

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Cont'd)

	Page
Analysis of Statistics.	
Regular Civil and Criminal Cases	39
District Judges' Activity	39
Other Judges' Activity.	40
Civil and Criminal Filings by Case Type	40
Pending Regular Civil and Criminal Cases.	41
Probate Matters.	42
Juvenile Matters	42
Termination of Parental Rights	43
Hospitalization Hearings	43
General Activity of District Associate Judges, Regular and Substitute Full-time Judicial Magistrates.	43
Part-time Magistrates	45
District Court Clerks	46
Summary of Trial Court Statistics	47
Tables and Appendices	
Tables 1 through 16.	49-82
Appendices A through H	83-90

STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS AND TRENDS

Appellate Courts

1. In 1980, there were 1,620 filings (1,081 civil, 539 criminal) and 1,510 dispositions (1,056 civil, 454 criminal); filings and dispositions increased 7.5 and 6.9 percent, respectively, from 1979.

2. Since 1970, the number of filings in appellate courts soared 162.6 percent (617 to 1,620); the number of filings per appellate judge jumped 68.1 percent (69 to 116). [Table 11]

3. There were 665 formal dispositions (487 civil, 178 criminal) in the appellate courts in 1980; there were 667 in 1979. By formal opinion, the Supreme Court disposed of 275 cases (191 civil, 84 criminal); the Court of Appeals handled 390 cases (296 civil, 94 criminal). [Tables 3 and 9]

4. In 1980, cases involving domestic relations (dissolutions and child custody) comprised 29.6 percent (143 of 483) of the formal appellate decisions in civil cases - the largest single category of dispositions. Since 1975, administrative law cases showed the greatest growth - up 814.3 percent (7 to 64). [Tables 3 and 9]

5. The average appellate case terminated by formal opinion was decided five months after it was ready for submission; the average elapse time from the filing of a notice of appeal to the time a case was ready for submission was eight months. In 1976, before the effective operation of the Court of Appeals, the average nonpriority civil case terminated by formal opinion languished on the docket for 29 months before being decided; it took 20 months for such cases to be decided by the court after they were ready for submission. [Table 5]

6. During 1980, the number of pending cases in the appellate courts rose 11.9 percent (1,044 to 1,168). The number of cases ready for disposition increased 17.4 percent (265 to 311). [Tables 4 and 8]

Trial Court

1. In the 25-year period since 1956, the first year trial court statistics were collected and analyzed at the state level, the number of civil filings escalated 155.0 percent (22,922 to 58,442) while the number of criminal filings skyrocketed 477.4 percent (6,178 to 35,669); the number of civil/criminal filings per district judge mushroomed 145.9 percent (416 to 1,023). [Appendix F] Iowa's population grew 7.0 percent (2,722,375 to 2,913,387) during this period.

2. Since 1956, the number of civil/criminal dispositions per district court judge jumped 93.9 percent (394 to 764). [Appendix H]

3. The number of juvenile petitions soared 242.3 percent (1,607 to 5,501); the number of probate cases opened rose 45.3 percent (16,137 to 23,452) since 1956. [Appendix F]

4. Since the 1977 legislative freeze on district judgeships, civil filings increased 34.9 percent (43,324 to 58,442); criminal filings climbed 23.9 percent (28,795 to 35,669). Overall, civil/criminal filings rose 30.5 percent (72,119 to 94,111) in the three-year period. Application of the district judgeship formula entitles Iowa to 117 judgeships - an increase of 25 over the 92 district judges serving December 31, 1980. [Appendix F]

5. Since the first calendar year after unification of the district court (1974), the number of simple misdemeanors/scheduled violations filings increased 61.4 percent (484,651 to 782,195) while the number of small claims petitions grew 20.9 percent (68,021 to 82,208). [Appendix G]

6. In 1980, only 1,761 of the 301,253 simple misdemeanors (0.6 percent) and 1,196 of the 30,081 small claims (4.0 percent) terminated by judicial officers were appealed to the district court. [Tables 4 and 5]

7. In 1980, dissolutions and modifications (19,531), uniform support (8,451), and domestic abuse (152) filings accounted for 28,134 cases or 48.1 percent of all civil filings (58,442). Indictable misdemeanor cases involving OMVUI's comprised 12,954 of the 35,669 criminal filings or 36.3 percent of the total. There were 8,822 felony filings. [Tables 4 and 5]

I. APPELLATE COURTS

THE SUPREME COURT OF IOWA

The Supreme Court of Iowa is comprised of nine justices. The chief justice is selected by a vote of the Court and serves for the duration of his or her eight-year term of office. Ninety-four persons have served on the Supreme Court since Iowa became a territory on July 12, 1838. Although the high Court was comprised of only three justices during the first 25 years, the general assembly increased the Court's membership to four in 1864, to five in 1876, to six in 1894, to seven in 1913, to eight in 1927, and nine in 1929, as a result of rising caseload. Listed in order of judicial seniority on the Supreme Court, the present justices are: Clay LeGrand (Davenport), Harvey Uhlenhopp (Hampton), W. W. Reynoldson, Chief Justice (Osceola), K. David Harris (Jefferson), Mark McCormick (Des Moines), Robert G. Allbee (Des Moines), Arthur A. McGiverin (Ottumwa), Jerry Larson (Harlan), and Louis W. Schultz (Iowa City).

The method of selecting justices to the Supreme Court of Iowa has changed several times since 1838. While the three territorial justices were appointed by the President of the United States, when Iowa became a state on December 28, 1846, the constitution provided for the selection of Supreme Court justices by a joint vote of both houses of the general assembly. Iowa's second constitution, adopted in 1857, reflected the mood of Jacksonian democracy and called for the popular election of judges. Finally, in 1962 Iowa voters ratified a constitutional amendment which removed judges from partisan elections and established a 15-member State Judicial Nominating Commission comprised of seven lay persons appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate and seven attorneys elected by members of the Iowa bar. The Supreme Court justice with the longest service, other than the chief justice, chairs the Commission. Whenever a vacancy occurs on the Supreme Court of Iowa, the Commission nominates three individuals from whom the governor selects one. One year following initial appointment, and every eight years thereafter, Supreme Court justices stand for retention at the general election. Justices appointed after July 1, 1965, must retire by age 72; justices appointed earlier may serve until their 75th birthday.

Procedures were established in 1975 for the discipline and removal of judges standing for retention election. Except for magistrates, the Commission on Judicial Qualifications may apply to the Supreme Court to retire, discipline or remove any judge or justice. The Commission is comprised

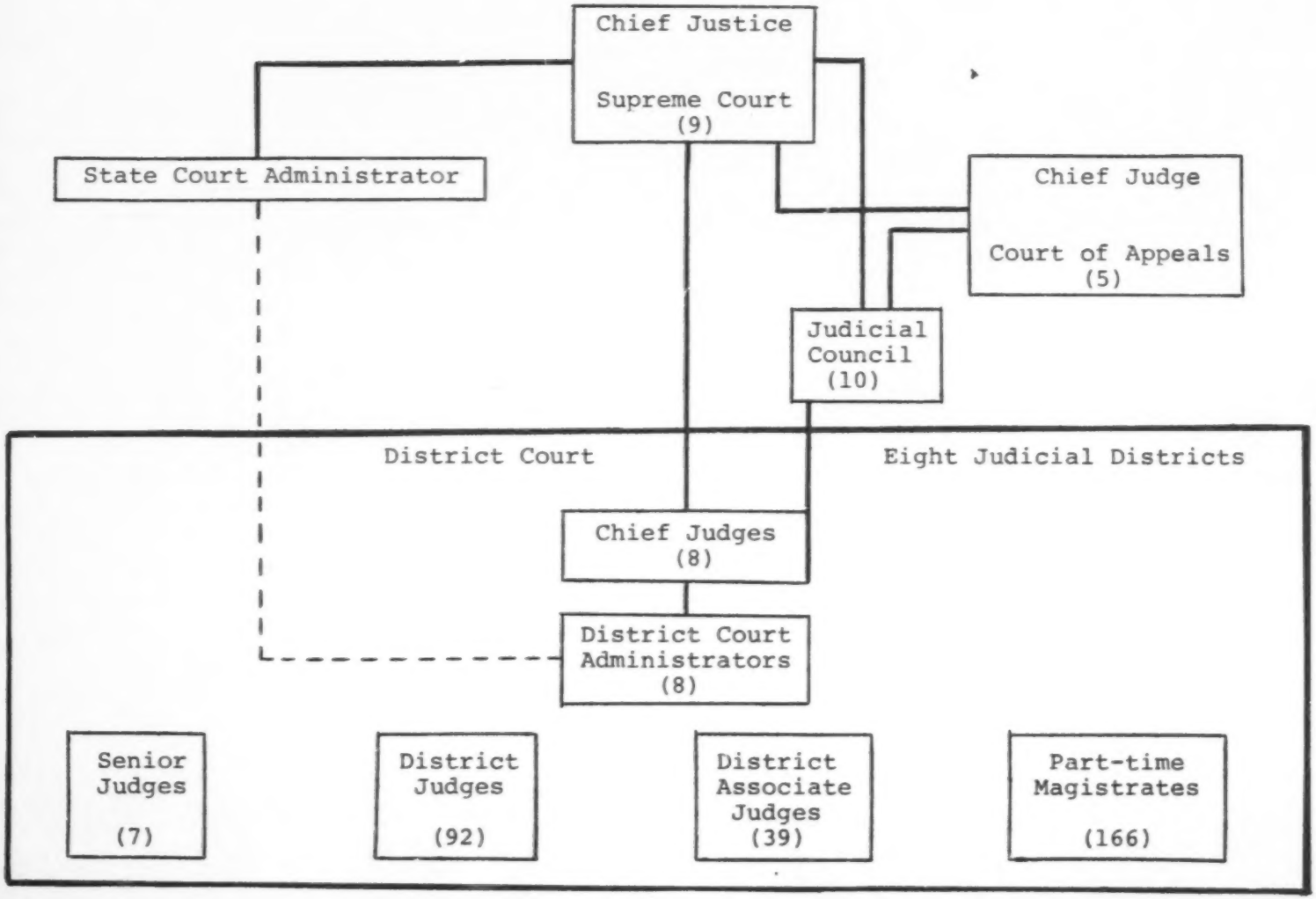
of a district court judge and two practicing attorneys appointed by the chief justice of the Supreme Court and four non-attorney electors appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate.

The Supreme Court stands at the apex of the Iowa judicial system. The Court has general appellate jurisdiction in both civil and criminal cases. The Court also has original jurisdiction in such cases as reapportionment, bar discipline, and the issuance of temporary injunctions. The Supreme Court has jurisdiction over all appeals from final judgments and from interlocutory orders. It also has the authority to grant writs of certiorari in cases where a district court is alleged to have exceeded its jurisdiction or otherwise acted illegally. A majority of cases handled by the Supreme Court are appeals from adverse final judgments in the district court, the Iowa trial court. Except where the action involves an interest in real estate, no appeal shall be taken in any case where the amount in controversy, as shown by the pleadings, is less than $3,000 unless the trial judge certifies that the cause is one in which appeal should be allowed. In small claims actions, where the amount in controversy is $1,000 or less, the Supreme Court may exercise discretionary review. In criminal cases where the state is the appellant or applicant, the Supreme Court may exercise discretionary review in the following cases: 1) an order dismissing an arrest or search warrant, 2) an order suppressing or admitting evidence, 3) an order granting or denying a change of venue, and 4) a final judgment or order raising a question of law important to the judiciary and the profession. In cases where the defendant is the appellant or applicant, the Supreme Court may exercise discretionary review in the following cases: 1) an order suppressing or admitting evidence, 2) an order granting or denying a change of venue, 3) an order denying probation, 4) simple misdemeanor or ordinance violation convictions, and 5) an order raising a question of law important to the judiciary and the profession. All other final judgments may be appealed to the Supreme Court as a matter of right. [See diagram of the Iowa judicial system on the next page.]

The 1976 Session of the 66th General Assembly established a five-member Court of Appeals. All cases continue to be appealed directly to the Supreme Court which transfers cases to the intermediate court. Supreme Court justices in rotating three-member panels determine which cases to retain and which matters to route to the Court of Appeals. Pursuant to Rule 401, Rules of Appellate Procedure, the Supreme Court ordinarily shall hear (not transfer) cases involving: 1) substantial constitutional questions as to the validity of a statute, ordinance or court or administrative rule; 2) substantial issues in which there is or is claimed to be a conflict with a published decision of the Court of Appeals

CHART 1

IOWA JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT
(January 1, 1981)



or Supreme Court; 3) substantial issues of first impression; 4) fundamental and urgent issues of broad public importance requiring prompt or ultimate determination; 5) cases in which life imprisonment has been imposed; 6) lawyer discipline; and 7) substantial questions of enunciating or changing legal principles. The Rule also suggests summary disposition of certain cases by the Supreme Court and transfer to the Court of Appeals of cases involving the application of existing legal principles.

In addition to deciding cases, the Supreme Court is authorized to supervise the administration of justice and promulgate rules of procedure for the district court, determine the rules for admission and discipline of the bar, regulate a client security fund and program of mandatory continuing education for lawyers and judges, and adopt rules regulating appellate practice and procedure. In exercising its administrative and supervisory control over the trial court, the Supreme Court of Iowa appoints a chief judge in each of the eight judicial districts. The chief judges are responsible for overseeing all judges and magistrates within their jurisdictions. Together with the chief justice of the Supreme Court and the chief judge of the Court of Appeals, the chief judges of the district court comprise a Judicial Council. The Council is authorized to consider all court administrative rules, directives, and regulations necessary to provide for an efficient, orderly, and effective administration of justice in Iowa.

Assisting the Supreme Court in its administrative, supervisory, and decision-making roles are the court administrator, clerk of court, legal assistants, and various boards and commissions. Since 1967, each justice has been authorized to appoint a legal assistant to assist in research. In 1971, the legislature authorized the Supreme Court to appoint a court administrator. Serving at the pleasure of the Supreme Court, the court administrator and his staff have many statutory and administrative responsibilities including: screening cases for oral argument and case routing, writing case statements, gathering statistical data on the judicial business at all levels, examining the state of the dockets in the district court and recommending the assignment of judges to courts in need of assistance, apportioning part-time judicial magistrates among the counties, computing the distict court judgeship formula, conducting judicial education programs, recommending improvements in the organization and operation of the judicial system, administering the judicial retirement system, handling payroll and travel expenses for the judicial department, planning and budgeting for the Supreme Court and its administrative office, providing administrative assistance to various court-appointed committees, and attending to such matters as the Supreme Court may direct. The court administrator serves as the executive secretary for the Judicial

Qualifications Commission and ex officio member of the Judicial Coordinating Committee; he or she is also a member of the Iowa Crime Commission, State Library Commission, and the State Records Commission.

The clerk of court is appointed by the Supreme Court to a four-year term. The clerk of Supreme Court also serves as the clerk of the Court of Appeals. The clerk dockets and monitors all cases appealed to the Court, collects court fees, files legal briefs, appendices and records and files and records every opinion and order of the appellate courts. The clerk is responsible for the sale of court opinions, the administration of the biannual Iowa bar examination, and the election of attorney-members to the state and judicial election district nominating commissions. The clerk of the Supreme Court also collects and accounts for all fees associated with the state bar examination and the shorthand reporter examination and certification.

In its role as supervisor of the Iowa bar, the Supreme Court appoints the members of the Board of Law Examiners, and confirms as commissioners of the Court the members of the Grievance Commission and the Committee on Professional Ethics and Conduct. With the assistance of the Iowa State Bar Association, in 1973, the Court established the Client Security and Attorney Disciplinary System designed to prevent defalcations by members of the Iowa bar and provide for the payment of losses caused to the public by dishonest conduct of Iowa attorneys. The Court appointed a seven-member commission to administer the fund resulting from annual assessment imposed on attorneys. The Supreme Court also has provided that all Iowa lawyers and judges must complete a minimum of fifteen hours of continuing legal education each year. In 1975, a twelve-member Commission on Continuing Legal Education was appointed to exercise general supervisory authority over the administration of the rule.

The Supreme Court is responsible for promulgating rules of appellate, civil, criminal, juvenile, and probate procedure. The Court also is authorized to prescribe rules of pleading, practice, and procedure, and the forms of process, writs, and notices for all proceedings concerning hospitalization of mentally ill persons. In exercising its rulemaking authority, the Supreme Court is assisted by several committees including: 1) the Supreme Court Committee on Rules of Civil Procedure, 2) the Advisory Committee on Rules of Criminal Procedure, 3) the Supreme Court Advisory Committee on Rules of Juvenile Procedure, and 4) the Probate Rules Committee. In developing rules for the hospitalization of the mentally ill, the Supreme Court has been assisted by the Iowa State Bar Association's Committee on Law and Behaviorial Sciences.

Workload

During 1980, the Supreme Court of Iowa disposed of 275 cases by written opinion - 187 civil, 84 criminal, and 4 disciplinary. [See Table 1.] There were 119 fewer decisions written by the justices of the Supreme Court in 1980 than in 1976 (394), before the Court of Appeals became operative. The 30 percent decrease in the number of Supreme Court dispositions by written opinion is primarily attributable to the concentration of the most complex cases in the Supreme Court and, consequently, a substantial 180 percent decrease (70 to 25) in the number of Supreme Court dispositions by unsigned per curiam or summary opinion since 1976. Other factors affecting the decrease in formal decisions include: 1) the added burden of reviewing a large volume of appellate cases and determining which cases to transfer to the Court of Appeals, 2) deciding which appellate rulings merit further review, and 3) performing various administrative and rulemaking tasks.

As illustrated in Table 2, 90.2 percent of the cases (248 of 275) decided by formal opinion were appealed to the Supreme Court as a matter of right. There were 224 appeals from final judgments in the district court, 10 appeals from interlocutory rulings, 8 postconviction appeals, 4 attorney disciplinary actions, and two cases involving certified questions of law from the U.S. District Court, Southern District of Iowa. The Supreme Court of Iowa exercised discretionary review in only 23 cases - 10 cases appealed from the Court of Appeals, 8 original certiorari cases, and 5 small claim cases.

Table 3 shows the most numerous types of civil cases disposed of by written opinion concerned contracts (42), torts (34), administrative law (31), and domestic relations (18). Of the 84 criminal cases, 16 involved guilty pleas and/or sentencing issues, exclusively.

In addition to writing 275 majority opinions during 1980, the nine Supreme Court justices registered 23 dissents and 15 special concurrences. Their opinions totaled 2,558 pages or 284 pages per judge on the double-spaced, legal-sized "red line" used for official decisions. There were 250 majority opinions designating the author and 25 per curiam opinions; the average justice wrote approximately 31 court rulings. The decrease in the number of cases disposed of by per curiam or unsigned opinion, as shown on the next page, is primarily attributable to the transfer of certain cases to the Court of Appeals and the retention of the most complex and difficult cases in the Supreme Court.

	Signed Majority Opinions	Unsigned Per Curiam Opinions	Total
1980	250	25	275
1979	265	25	290
1978	312	45	357
1977	285	89	374

Cases filed before the Supreme Court rose from 1,507 (1979) to 1,620 (1980) - an increase of 7.5 percent. As noted in Table 11, the number of filings in the Supreme Court has mushroomed 162.6 percent (617 to 1,620) during the last decade. Civil filings have soared 182.2 percent (383 to 1,081) while criminal cases have more than doubled (234 to 539) since 1970.

Table 5 indicates the number of civil and criminal cases "In Work," "Ready," "Assigned," and "Out-to-Judges" which were pending as of January 1, 1979, 1980, and 1981. While the number of civil and criminal cases "Ready" for disposition decreased by 20 percent (125 to 100) during 1980, the number of cases "In Work" increased 10.0 percent (779 to 857) while the total number of pending cases rose 6.3 percent (968 to 1,029). From January 1, 1979 to January 1, 1981, the number of pending civil cases declined 10.1 percent (605 to 544) while the number of criminal cases pending soared 76.4 percent (275 to 485).

As noted in Table 6, the average time elapse from "Ready" for submission to Supreme Court opinion was 5.0 months in 1979 - a decrease of 1.5 months in one year or 7.2 months in two years. Since the Iowa Court of Appeals was established, the average delay for regular civil cases dropped from 20.2 months (1976) to 5.2 months (1980).

An examination of the direction of the Supreme Court decisions during the past seven years indicates that 143 or 63 percent of the lower court rulings were affirmed by the Court, 27 percent were reversed, and 8 percent were mixed. (A "mixed" Supreme Court decision is defined as a ruling which both "affirms" and "modifies" or "reverses" parts of a lower court ruling.) The four attorney disciplinary decisions and the two questions of law certified to the Supreme Court by the federal district court were not included in the disposition direction computation. As noted in the statistics below, the proportion of lower court rulings affirmed has decreased significantly while the percentage of cases reversed and/or mixed has increased.

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Affirmed	70	65	68	64	63	57	53
Reversed	24	26	23	30	27	33	33
Mixed	6	9	9	6	10	10	14

Over half of the cases (139/275) disposed of by written opinion were appealed from the trial courts of seven metropolitan counties. Over 20 percent of the cases arose in Polk County.

Counties	Number of Cases	Percentage of Total Cases Disposed
Polk	57	20.7
Black Hawk	18	6.5
Linn	14	5.1
Johnson	14	5.1
Scott	13	4.7
Pottawattamie	13	4.7
Woodbury	10	3.6
TOTAL	139	50.5

In addition to the 275 Supreme Court cases disposed of by formal opinion after submission to the Court, 1,298 cases (906 civil and 392 criminal) were disposed of by Court order, consolidation, dismissal by the clerk for failure to cure a default, or by voluntary action by the parties involved. Table 6 shows 109 cases were dismissed by order of the Supreme Court; 199 orders were issued denying petitions for various types of review; 149 cases were dismissed by the clerk for failure to cure a default after notice, 310 cases were voluntarily withdrawn by the parties, 24 cases were consolidated, and 460 cases were transferred by order of the Supreme Court to the Court of Appeals. In total, 1,573 filings were disposed of at the Supreme Court level in 1980. Excluding cases transferred to the Court of Appeals, the Supreme Court disposed of 1,133 appeals in 1980.

A significant amount of judge-time was also spent ruling on preliminary motions and applications, conducting hearings, and writing 4,220 orders which did not result in the disposal of a case. Excluding orders transferring cases to the Court of Appeals, the number of dispository and nondispository orders issued by the Supreme Court during the last five years is illustrated below.

	Dispository Orders	Nondispository Orders
1980	858	4,220
1979	743	3,024
1978	718	3,445
1977	718	2,432
1976	616	2,281

In recent years, several major structural and procedural changes have contributed to the Supreme Court's ability to handle an increasing number of appeals. One important inno-

vation was the reinstitution of a practice prevalent from 1929-1943; namely, hearing and deciding cases in divisions of five members. Instead of spending four days a month in Court hearing oral arguments, each justice now spends two days hearing oral arguments. (During the monthly Court week, Wednesdays are generally reserved for conference and administrative matters.) Except in the most complex and controversial cases in which two or more justices request disposition en banc, cases before the Supreme Court are decided by division. The drafts of all proposed opinions are circulated to the entire Court. At any time prior to final approval of a proposed opinion, any two justices may request that a specific case be decided en banc. The research staff initially screens all cases and recommends to a three-justice screening panel whether a case should be submitted en banc or to a division; staff attorneys also recommend the amount of oral argument time, if any, which should be allotted to each case, and whether the case should be retained by the Supreme Court or transferred to the Court of Appeals.

As noted in Table 8, 228 of the 275 Supreme Court decisions were decided by a five-member panel. All disciplinary cases were considered en banc; 18.7 percent of the civil and 9.5 percent of the criminal cases were formally voted on by the full membership. Overall, 17.1 percent of the cases disposed of in 1980 were decided by all nine justices sitting en banc. In 1979, 1978, 1977, and 1976, 21.4, 23.5, 9.9, and 5.3 percent of the cases were decided en banc, respectively.

In addition to using judicial panels to hear and decide cases, the Court also has conserved time by reducing the number of cases permitted oral argument and limiting the amount of time each party can use in presenting its case. While before 1973 the Court allowed 75 minutes to argue a case, today most oral arguments are limited to approximately 35 minutes. In 1980, 46 of the 282 cases (16.3 percent) were submitted without oral argument before the Supreme Court. However, indicative of the increased importance and complexity of cases decided by the Court in 1980, the number and percentage of non-oral submissions have declined substantially since 1976.

Submissions to the Supreme Court

	Oral	Non-oral	Percent Non-oral
1980	282	46	16.3
1979	269	60	22.3
1978	354	96	27.1
1977	369	105	28.4
1976	391	149	38.1

Other factors playing crucial roles in alleviating some of the Court's research and administrative burdens include: the research of legal assistants, case statements, court orders, and screening recommendations drafted by the research staff, and the administrative tasks performed by the court administrator and the clerk of court.

THE IOWA COURT OF APPEALS

In 1976, the 66th General Assembly established a new five-member appellate court designated as the "Iowa Court of Appeals." The new Court began hearing oral arguments and deciding cases in January, 1977. The current members on the Iowa Court of Appeals are: James H. Carter (Cedar Rapids), Allen L. Donielson (West Des Moines), Leo Oxberger (St. Charles), Bruce M. Snell, Jr. (Ida Grove), and Janet Johnson (Des Moines); Judge Oxberger was elected Chief Judge in 1978.

The Court of Appeals is authorized to review all civil and criminal actions, postconviction remedy proceedings, small claims actions, writs, orders, and other processes transferred to it by the Supreme Court. The Iowa Court of Appeals hears only the cases transferred to it by the Supreme Court. All cases continue to be appealed directly to the Supreme Court.

Workload

As indicated in Table 8, during 1980, the five-member Court of Appeals disposed of 397 cases - 303 civil and 94 criminal - the largest number of dispositions in its 4-year history. There were 256 per curiam opinions, 134 signed opinions, and seven cases dismissed by order. Since the Court of Appeals was established in late 1976 and began deciding cases in 1977, the Supreme Court transferred 1,632 cases (1,182 civil, 450 criminal) while the Court of Appeals disposed of 1,493 cases (1,089 civil and 404 criminal). There were 93 civil and 46 criminal cases pending before the Court of Appeals at the end of 1980.

The number and type of cases disposed of by formal written opinion is illustrated in Table 9. As noted in this Table, the Court of Appeals disposed of 125 domestic relations cases - 81 involving child custody - 35 contract cases, 34 tort cases, and 26 property cases. Twelve of the 94 criminal cases involved guilty pleas and/or sentencing only.

Of the 390 cases disposed of by opinion, 248 or 63.6 percent were affirmed, 76 or 19.5 percent were reversed, and

66 or 16.9 percent were a combination of the two, modified or remanded only. Nearly two-thirds of the cases (252/390) were decided by per curiam opinion.

During 1980, the Supreme Court considered 157 applications for further review and granted review in 13 cases. Of the eight Court of Appeals rulings reviewed by the Supreme Court in 1980, six were vacated, one was both affirmed and vacated in part, and one was affirmed.

The average delay from the time a case was "ready" for submission to "decision" by the Court of Appeals was 4.8 months; the same elapse time as recorded in 1979 but 7.7 months less than appellate delay in 1977 - the Court's first year of operation. [Table 10]. In 1980, the average elapse time for non-priority civil cases was 4.8 months - down from 16.1 months in 1977.

Of the 388 cases submitted to the Court of Appeals in 1980, 144 (37.1 percent) were heard on the record without oral argument. In 1978 and 1979, the proportion of cases decided without oral argument was 52.2 and 43.2 percent, respectively.

Including dissenting (58) and concurring (9) opinions, the 390 formal opinions totaled 1,758 pages, an average of 4.5 pages per case or 352 pages per judge, counting the title page. Opinions ranged in length from 2 to 13 legal-sized pages double-spaced.

Of the 390 dispositions by formal opinion, 211 or 54.1 percent were appealed from nine populous counties: Polk (72), Black Hawk (33), Linn and Scott (21), Pottawattamie (18), Johnson and Woodbury (13), and Muscatine and Story (10). During 1980, the Court of Appeals decided cases from 76 counties.

Iowa Appellate Courts - Statistical Summary

There were 1,620 cases - 1,081 civil and 539 criminal - docketed in the Supreme Court in 1980, up from 1507 in 1979. The skyrocketing rise of appellate case filings from 1970 to 1980 is graphically illustrated in Table 11. Since 1970 civil filings have soared 182.2 percent (383 to 1,081) while the number of criminal cases docketed has mushroomed 130.3 percent (234 to 539). Even with the creation of the Court of Appeals and five additional appellate court judges, the average number of filings per judge during the past decade jumped 90.2 percent (69 to 116).

During 1980, the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals disposed of 1,510 cases - 1,056 civil and 454 criminal - up

from 1,412 in 1979. Over half of the civil (569/1,056) and criminal (276/454) dispositions were by order rather than formal opinion; three-fourths of these matters were dismissed by the clerk or the court, denied or consolidated; one-quarter were voluntarily dismissed or withdrawn. There were 1,168 cases pending (637 civil and 531 criminal) at the end of the year - an increase of 124 or 11.9 percent from the first of the year. The number of pending cases ready for disposition rose 17.4 percent (265 to 311) during 1980.

There were 665 dispositions by formal opinion - 487 civil and 178 criminal. During 1980, the average case was disposed of 13 months after the case was docketed in the appellate clerk's office. In the average case it took the parties 8 months to file the briefs, records, etc., and make the case ready for submission to the court; the elapse time from readiness to decision was 5 months. The largest category of civil cases handled at the appellate level by formal opinion was domestic relations - 143 of 483 civil cases or 29.6 percent. The number and other major types of civil cases decided by the appellate courts were as follows: contracts, 77; torts, 68; administrative law, 64; property, 41; trusts, estates, and wills 25; and postconviction relief, 18.

Financial Statement

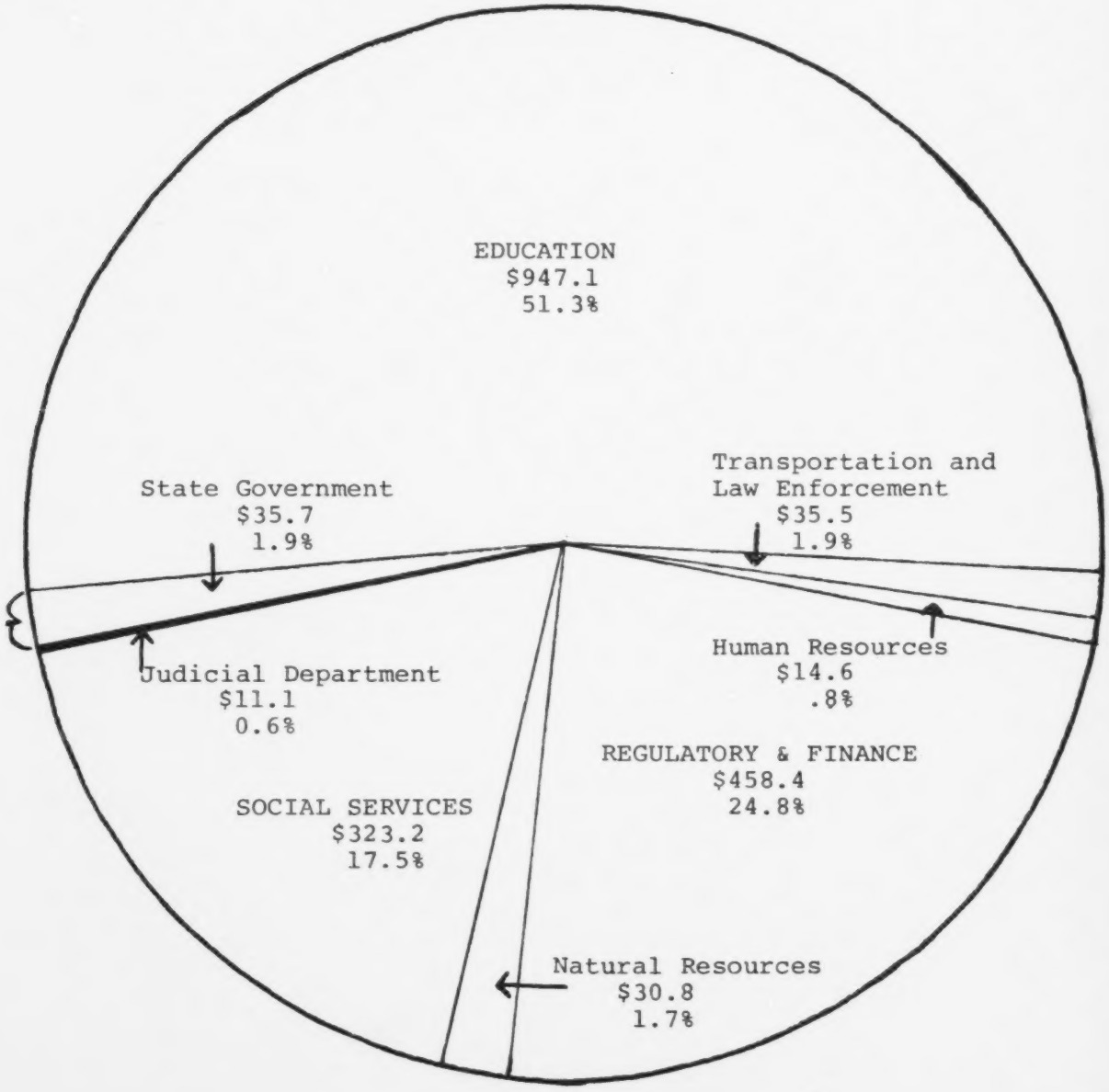
The 1980 Session of the 68th General Assembly appropriated $10,022,615 to finance the operation and administration of the trial and appellate courts in Iowa for fiscal year ending June 30, 1981. (This figure includes appropriations for the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, State Court Administrator's Office, Judicial Qualifications Commission, Board of Bar Examiners, Board of Shorthand Reporters, the salaries and travel expenses of all trial court judges.) In addition, $1,028,613 was appropriated to the Judicial Retirement Fund. The appropriation for the judiciary represented 0.6 percent of the total State budget of $1,845,360,637. As noted in Chart 2 on the following page, the major appropriation categories and their share of the State's budget were: Education, 51.3 percent, Regulatory and Finance, 24.8 percent; Social Services, 17.5 percent; State Departments (including the Judicial Branch), 1.9 percent; Transportation and Law Enforcement, 1.9 percent; Natural Resources, 1.7 percent; and Human Resources, 0.8 percent.

Of the $11.1 million appropriated to the Judicial Department for operations, administration, boards, and retirement, $10.5 million or 94.6 percent was earmarked for salaries and fringe benefits - chief justice of the Supreme Court, $54,000; eight justices, $49,000; chief judge of the Court of Appeals, $47,500; four associate judges, $46.500; eight chief judges of the district court, $45,500; 84 district court judges, $43,500; 13 district associate judges,

CHART 2

STATE OF IOWA

Appropriated funds for Fiscal Year 1981
in millions of dollars $1,845.4



The cost of administering the Judicial Department is 0.6 of one percent of the total State Budget for FY 1981.

17 full-time magistrates, and 9 substitute full-time magistrates, $36,000; and 164 part-time magistrate positions, $10,000 each. (Effective January 1, 1981, the 26 full-time magistrates became district associate judges.) There was $9,440,393 appropriated for the courts, $1,028,613 as lump sum contribution to judicial retirement, $528,818 for administration, and $53,404 for boards appointed by the Supreme Court.

The State Auditor's figures show that revenue (fines and fees) collected in the district court totaled $22.7 million in fiscal 1979. Office space, support personnel, and supplies for trial judges are provided by the county.

A study commissioned by the Iowa Legislative Council on current financing of trial and appellate courts indicated that in Fiscal 1979 the judicial system in Iowa cost $38,356,018 of which 24 percent or $9,215,190 was funded by the state and 76 percent or $29,140,828 by county government. Among the offices and cost categories included in the judicial system were: the state and district court administrative offices, appellate judges and staff, court reporters, juvenile probation offices, offices of the clerks of the district court, bailiffs, witness and juror fees, indigent defense, and facilities. The research report, submitted to the Council on August 8, 1980, noted that while property tax revenues allocated to the court expense account at the county level funded most of the expenses of the district court, the $22,686,225 in district court fees and costs could pay nearly 80 percent of the court expenses at the county level, if all revenue went directly to the county. Currently, only 31 percent of all non-tax revenue collected by the court system is disbursed to the county general fund; local schools receive 45 percent of the revenue; municipalities get 16 percent, and the state treasury receives 8 percent.

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF CIVIL, CRIMINAL, AND DISCIPLINARY CASES TERMINATED BY FORMAL OPINION - SUPREME COURT OF IOWA 1975-1980

	CIVIL	CRIMINAL	DISCIPLINARY	TOTAL
1980	187	84	4	275
1979	202	81	7	290
1978	245	103	9	357
1977	252	118	4	374
1976	176	210	8	394
1975	229	143	6	378
TOTAL	1,291	739	38	2,068

a. Where two or more related cases were consolidated for purposes of decision-making and resolved by one Court opinion, only one of the combined cases was counted in computing the total number of dispositions by opinion. In 1980, the 275 Supreme Court decisions involved 299 case filings.
b. The "civil" case category in this report includes appeals from final denials of postconviction relief, and all certiorari cases.
c. "Criminal" means direct appeals from final judgment in criminal cases.
d. Includes only the bar disciplinary proceedings disposed of by written opinion and published in the North Western Reporter.

TABLE 2

FORMAL DISPOSITIONS BY THE SUPREME COURT OF IOWA
DURING 1980 AS CLASSIFIED BY MODE OF REVIEW

MODE OF REVIEW	NUMBER OF FORMAL DISPOSITIONS
Appeal from Final Order (judgment) in District Court	
Civil Case	149
Criminal Case	75
Original Certiorari	
Civil Case	4
Criminal Case	4
Appeal from Interlocutory Appeal	10
Discretionary Review of Small Claim	5
Certified Question of Law	2
Appeal in Postconviction Relief Proceeding	8
Lawyer Disciplinary	4
Further Review	10
Miscellaneous	4
Total Dispositions	275

TABLE 3

NUMBER AND TYPES OF CASES DISPOSED OF
BY SUPREME COURT OPINION, 1977-1980

TYPE OF CASE	1977	1978	1979	1980
CIVIL				
Administrative Law	27	40	54	31
Contracts	43	32	39	42
Contested child custody	11	12	9	10
Domestic relations not involving child custody	27	19	8	8
Postconviction relief	9	9	8	8
Property	25	22	13	15
Taxation	14	7	5	4
Tort	54	45	33	34
Trust, estates, wills	11	10	5	9
Other	31	49	28	26
TOTAL CIVIL	252	245	202	187
CRIMINAL				
Guilty plea only	14	7	2	4
Sentencing only	14	11	14	9
Guilty plea and sentencing only	4	2	3	3
Other	86	83	62	68
TOTAL CRIMINAL	118	103	81	84
LAWYER DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS	4	9	7	4
TOTAL	374	357	290	275

TABLE 4

NUMBER OF CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASES: IN WORK[a], READY[b], ASSIGNED[c], AND OUT-TO-SUPREME COURT JUSTICES[d] - A COMPARISON OF CASELOADS, DECEMBER 31, 1978, 1979, AND 1980

	1978			1979			1980		
	CIVIL	CRIMINAL	TOTAL	CIVIL	CRIMINAL	TOTAL	CIVIL	CRIMINAL	TOTAL
IN WORK	452	222	674	485	294	779	433	424	857
READY	90	36	126*	95	30	125*	67	33	100*
ASSIGNED	23	6	29	19	11	30	20	9	29
OUT-TO-JUSTICES	40	11	51	19	15	34	24	19	43
TOTALS	605	275	880	618	350	968	544	485	1,029

a. In Work - All cases docketed which are not yet ready for submission.
b. Ready - All cases ready for submission.
c. Assigned - All cases which have been assigned to the judges and will be submitted or formally presented to the Court within a month.
d. Out-to-Justices - All cases submitted to the Court which have not been decided.

*For purposes of this table, the 370, 377, and 460 cases transferred to the Court of Appeals in 1978, 1979, and 1980, respectively, were deducted from the number of ready cases pending before the Supreme Court.

TABLE 5

AVERAGE DELAY (IN MONTHS) FROM THE TIME A CASE IS READY FOR SUBMISSION TO OPINION - SUPREME COURT OF IOWA

YEAR	TYPE OF CASE			AVERAGE DELAY
	CIVIL	PRIORITY CIVIL	CRIMINAL	
1975	14.6	3.3	4.7	9.0
1976	20.2	4.0	3.8	9.0
1977	17.0	4.3	4.5	12.2
1978	8.3	4.1	4.2	6.5
1979	5.4	4.0	4.4	5.0
1980	5.2	4.3	4.8	5.0

TABLE 6

DISPOSITION OF CASES AT THE SUPREME COURT LEVEL BY ORDER OR OTHER MODE PRIOR TO FORMAL SUBMISSION TO THE COURT, 1980

TYPE OF DISPOSITION	NUMBER OF DISPOSITIONS	
	CIVIL	CRIMINAL
Voluntary dismissal or withdrawal of appeal or other review by appellant	255	55
Dismissal by the clerk pursuant to Rule 19, R. App. P., for failure to cure default within 15 days after notice	81	68
Dismissal by court for failure to comply with Rules of Appellate Procedure	21	9
Dismissal by court for lack of jurisdiction	24	0
Dismissal by court of frivolous criminal appeal pursuant to Rule 104, Rules of Appellate Procedure	0	55
Denial of petition for permission to appeal an interlocutory ruling	80	0
Denial of petition for writ of certiorari	29	9
Denial of petition for discretionary review	26	55
Cases transferred to the Court of Appeals by order of the Supreme Court	344	116
Consolidations*	12	12
Other	34	13
Totals	906	392
TOTAL CIVIL AND CRIMINAL	1,298	

*For purposes of this table, cases were classified as consolidated at the time an order granting consolidation was filed.

TABLE 7

NUMBER OF CIVIL, CRIMINAL, AND DISCIPLINARY
CASES DISPOSED OF BY OPINION OF THE SUPREME COURT
EN BANC AND BY DIVISION, 1978-1980

	EN BANC			DIVISION			PERCENT EN BANC		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
CIVIL	57	45	35	188	157	152	23.3%	22.3%	18.7%
CRIMINAL	18	10	8	85	71	76	17.5%	12.3%	9.5%
DISCIPLINARY	9	7	4	-	-	-	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
TOTAL	84	62	47	273	228	228	23.5%	21.4%	17.1%

TABLE 8

NUMBER OF CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASES TRANSFERRED TO, TERMINATED BY, AND PENDING BEFORE THE IOWA COURT OF APPEALS, 1977-1980

	TRANSFERRED			TERMINATED			PENDING END OF YEAR		
	CIVIL	CRIMINAL	TOTAL	CIVIL	CRIMINAL	TOTAL	CIVIL	CRIMINAL	TOTAL
1980	344	116	460	303	94	397	93	46	139
1979	263	114	377	259	120	379	52	24	76
1978	245	125	370	267	117	384	48	30	78
1977	330	95	425*	260	73	333	70	22	92
TOTAL	1,182	450	1,632	1,089	404	1,493	263	122	385

*Includes 69 cases - 56 civil and 13 criminal - transferred to the Court of Appeals in late 1976.

TABLE 9

NUMBER AND TYPES OF CASES DISPOSED OF BY OPINION -
IOWA COURT OF APPEALS, 1977-1980

TYPE OF CASE	NUMBER OF DISPOSITIONS			
	1977	1978	1979	1980
CIVIL				
Administrative Law	15	21	13	33
Contracts	39	26	47	35
Contested Child Custody	23	50	35	44
Domestic Relations not involving Child Custody	58	68	76	81
Postconviction Relief	7	7	8	10
Property	40	40	21	26
Taxation	4	4	2	3
Tort	52	30	25	34
Trusts, Estates, Wills	13	3	13	14
Other	6	17	17	16
TOTAL CIVIL	257	266	257	296
CRIMINAL				
Guilty Plea Only	5	11	11	3
Sentencing Only	2	5	9	7
Guilty Plea and Sentencing Only	2	1	-	2
Other	63	99	100	82
TOTAL CRIMINAL	72	116	120	94
TOTAL	329	382	377	390

TABLE 10

AVERAGE DELAY (IN MONTHS) FROM THE TIME A CASE IS READY FOR SUBMISSION TO OPINION - IOWA COURT OF APPEALS

YEAR	TYPE OF CASE			TOTAL
	CIVIL	PRIORITY CIVIL	CRIMINAL	
1977	16.1	4.6	4.6	12.5
1978	7.3	4.0	4.1	5.8
1979	5.2	4.2	4.6	4.9
1980	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8

TABLE 11

NUMBER OF CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASES FILED*
AT THE APPELLATE COURT LEVEL, 1970-1980

	CIVIL**	CRIMINAL	TOTAL
1980	1,081	539	1,620
1979	1,014	493	1,507
1978	1,003	487	1,490
1977	785	446	1,231
1976	737	439	1,176
1975	694	392	1,086
1974	594	362	956
1973	611	364	975
1972	361	285	646
1971	376	284	660
1970	383	234	617

*A case is considered filed or docketed at the time the clerk prepares a docket page and assigns a number to the case.
**Includes attorney disciplinary cases.

II. TRIAL COURT

THE IOWA DISTRICT COURT

The unified trial court, known as the "Iowa District Court," became operative July 1, 1973. The district court has general and original jurisdiction of all actions and proceedings, including probate and juvenile matters. Its jurisdiction is exercised by senior judges, district judges, district associate judges, and two types of judicial magistrates. The salary and travel expenses of all judges and magistrates are funded by the State.

The Unified Trial Court Act requires the clerk of the district court to furnish each judicial magistrate, associate judge, or district judge acting as a judicial magistrate, a docket in which to enter all proceedings within their jurisdiction, except those required to be docketed with the clerk and assigned to judicial officers for disposition. The chief judge of a judicial district is authorized to order criminal proceedings combined in a centralized docket.

Part-time Judicial Magistrates

The Unified Trial Court Act created and allotted 191 part-time judicial magistrate positions to the 99 counties in the state, ranging from one to six per county. The original allotment remained in effect until June 30, 1975. Since that date, the state court administrator has apportioned magistrates among the counties.

A judicial magistrate appointing commission selects the magistrates to fill the positions allotted to the county. The person appointed must be an elector of the county and able to serve a full term of office before reaching the mandatory retirement age of seventy-two (72). Although a license to practice law is not required, the commission must first consider licensed attorneys. In counties allotted only one such position, the appointing commission is authorized to appoint an additional magistrate and divide the statutory salary. (Guthrie and Ida Counties exercised this option in 1980.) Part-time magistrates serve a two-year term of office commencing July 1, in odd-numbered years. The apportionment made in 1979 and reaffirmed in 1981 appears in Appendix E.

As amended, the Unified Trial Court Act authorizes any county with an allotment of three or more magistrate positions to appoint a substitute district associate judge to serve in lieu of three part-time magistrates. (Effective

January 1, 1981, full-time and substitute full-time magistrates were renamed district associate judges and substitute district associate judges, respectively. Chapter 1022, Acts of the 68th G.A., 1980 Session.) The substitution is made by order of the chief judge of the judicial district on the affirmative vote of a majority of the district judges in the judicial election district in which the county is located. Substitute district associate judges are nominated, appointed, and retained in the same manner as district associate judges. They also have the same qualifications, rights, salary, duties, responsibilities, authority, and jurisdiction as regular district associate judges. Substitute district associate judges stand for retention in office in 1982 and every four years thereafter.

Jurisdiction

Part-time judicial magistrates have jurisdiction of the following:

1. Preliminary hearing cases. [Cases in which they act as committing magistrates on felonies and indictable misdemeanors. R.Cr.P. 2(4)(a), The Code.]

2. Nonindictable or simple misdemeanors, including traffic and ordinance violations. [A simple misdemeanor is a criminal offense in which the punishment does not exceed a fine of $100 or imprisonment for 30 days.]

3. Search warrant proceedings.

4. Emergency hospitalization proceedings. (Section 229.22, The Code.)

5. Lost property actions. [These include issuing a warrant directing a peace officer to appoint appraisers to fix the value of vessels, rafts, logs, and lumber which have been stopped or taken up and determining the ownership of other lost property (Chapter 644).]

The above proceedings are all required to be entered in the docket furnished to them by the clerk or in the centralized docket for the county, if one is ordered to be maintained by the chief judge of the judicial district.

6. Small claims. [A small claim is a civil action (1) for a money judgment where the amount in controversy is $1,000 or less, exclusive of interest and costs, and (2) actions for forcible entry and detainer where no question of title to the property is involved.]

The Act requires the clerk of the district court to maintain the docket for small claims actions. If the action is one for money judgment and it is not disposed of by the clerk through entry of a confession of judgment, default judgment, or a voluntary dismissal, it must be assigned to a judicial officer having jurisdiction of such actions. This is done by delivering the original notice first filed with the clerk to the officer. If it is an action for forcible entry and detainer, the appearance is required before the judicial officer who must handle the entire proceeding, including an order for the issuance of a writ of eviction if the plaintiff prevails. Again, the assignment is perfected by the clerk delivering the original notice first filed and all papers in the case to the judicial officer.

The record of all actions taken by the judicial officer in either type of small claims proceeding, including notes of testimony and judgment entry, is made on the original notice to which exhibits, if any, are attached and returned to the clerk. It serves as a calendar sheet from which the clerk makes proper entries in the small claims docket and on the lien index. Small claims actions are not entered in the docket furnished to judicial officers by the clerk or in the centralized docket used for criminal proceedings.

Regular Full-time Judicial Magistrates

The original Act provided for 30 magistrates required to devote full time to their position. One to four positions were authorized to counties in four population categories ranging from 35,000 to over 200,000. The 25 municipal court judges holding office June 30, 1973, became district associate judges and satisfied the requirement of a regular full-time magistrate in the county of their residence. Upon the death, resignation, retirement, removal, or nonretention of a district associate judge, a full-time magistrate is appointed to fill the vacancy. Due to vacancies since 1973, as shown by the chart appearing on the following page, 15 counties had regular full-time magistrates by the end of 1980.

As noted above, effective January 1, 1981, full-time and substitute full-time magistrates were renamed district associate judges and substitute district associate judges, respectively. Chapter 1022, Acts of the 68th G.A., 1980 Session.

Jurisdiction

Regular full-time magistrates have the same jurisdiction and docketing procedures as district associate judges (below).

District	County	Regular Full-time Magistrates Required	Associate Judges In The County*	Regular Full-time Magistrates Appointed*
1st	Black Hawk	3	1	2
	Dubuque	2	1	1
2nd	Cerro Gordo	1	-	1
	Marshall	1	-	1
	Webster	1	-	1
	Story	1	-	1
3rd	Woodbury	2	1	1
4th	Pottawattamie	2	1	1
5th	Jasper	1	-	1
	Polk	4	2	2
6th	Johnson	1	-	1
	Linn	3	2	1
7th	Clinton	1	-	1
	Muscatine	1	1	-
	Scott	3	3	-
8th	Des Moines	1	1	-
	Lee	1	-	1
	Wapello	1	-	1
Statewide	18	30	13	17

*In counties having only one associate judge or regular full-time magistrate, the county judicial magistrate appointing commission is authorized to appoint an alternate judicial magistrate to act in the temporary absence of the regular judicial officer. Such an alternate is paid on a per diem basis by the state for days of actual service rendered.

As of January 1, 1981, regular, substitute, and alternate full-time magistrates were renamed "district associate judges," "substitute district associate judges," and "alternate district associate judges," respectively. Chapter 1022, Acts of the 68th G.A., 1980 Session, Section 602.28, The Code.

District Associate Judges

By January 1, 1974, the associate judge at Ames in Story County and one of the two at Council Bluffs, in Pottawattamie County had resigned and had been replaced by a regular full-time magistrate. During 1974, the one at Ottumwa in Wapello County as well as one of the two at Waterloo, in Black Hawk County resigned. Both were replaced by regular full-time magistrates. The one at Clinton in Clinton County was not retained in office at the judicial election in November. The death of an associate judge in Woodbury County and the resignation of one in Polk County resulted in the appointment of two additional full-time magistrates in 1975. The resignation of a district associate judge in Dubuque and Polk (1976) and Black Hawk (1978) reduced the number of associate judges to 15. In November, 1978, two district associate judges were not retained in office at the general election; consequently, there were 13 district associate judges and 17 regular full-time magistrates during 1980.

Effective January 1, 1981, the current full-time and substitute full-time magistrates were renamed district associate judges. All district associate judges stand for retention election in 1982 and every four years thereafter.

Jurisdiction

District associate judges have the same jurisdiction as part-time magistrates. In addition, they have jurisdiction of:

1. Civil actions for money judgments where the amount in controversy does not exceed $3,000,

2. Indictable (serious and aggravated) misdemeanors, and

3. Juvenile cases when designated as a judge of the juvenile court by the chief judge of the judicial district.

While exercising such additional jurisdiction, they are not only required to employ district judges' practice and procedure, but, as the cases are docketed with the clerk of the district court, they must be assigned and delivered to the judge with a calendar sheet on which to report the disposition of the case.

Trial by Jury and Appeal Provisions

A defendant charged with a nonindictable or simple misdemeanor is entitled to a trial by a six-member jury if he or she files a written jury demand at least ten days before the

time set for trial. Failure to make such demand constitutes a waiver of jury. The plaintiff may appeal only upon a finding of invalidity of an ordinance or statute and the defendant only upon a judgment of conviction. If the original action was tried by a part-time magistrate, the district judge shall try the case anew; a case tried by a district associate judge, a regular, substitute or alternate full-time magistrate or a district judge acting as a magistrate is appealed to a district judge on the record. Either party may appeal from the judgment of the district judge to the Supreme Court in the same manner as from a judgment in a prosecution by indictment.

A small claims action is tried before the judicial officer to whom it is assigned without the right to a jury. Either party may appeal to a district court judge who is required to hear the matter on the record. If it appears the trial record is incomplete, the district court judge may take additional testimony and evidence. The right of either party to appeal from the judgment of the district judge is entirely within the discretionary power of the Supreme Court.

District Court Judges

During 1980, there were 92 district court judges in Iowa. Under the judgeship formula computed in March, 1980, 107 judgeships were authorized. However, due to the provisions of Section 3, Chapter 18, 67th G.A., 1977 Session, limiting the maximum number of judgeships to 92, the judgeship vacancies could not be filled. The latest computation of the judgeship formula (February, 1981) authorized a total of 117 judgeships. The statutory formula and a copy of the application of the formula in 1980 and 1981 appear at the end of this part of the report.

Jurisdiction

District judges possess the full jurisdiction of the trial court, including the jurisdiction of judicial magistrates. While exercising the latter, they are required to employ the practice and procedure for judicial magistrates. Under the Iowa probate code they are the only judges sitting in probate.

Population per Judge

With 92 judges serving in the eight judicial districts during 1980, the population spread per judge ranged from 26,935 in the 5th to 35,438 in the 3rd District. [Appendix C.]

Judicial Election Districts

For purposes of administration and ordinary judicial functions, the state is divided into eight judicial districts as shown on the map appearing as Appendix D, and into 13 judicial election districts for purposes stated in the footnote to the map appearing on page 34.

Senior Judges

Effective July 1, 1979, the Sixty-eighth General Assembly established a senior judge program whereby retired Supreme Court justices, Court of Appeals judges, district court judges, and district associate judges who qualify agree to work up to 13 weeks per year until age 78. The Supreme Court may not assign a senior judge judicial duties on a court superior to the highest court to which he or she was appointed prior to retirement. A senior judge may not be assigned to the Court of Appeals or the Supreme Court except to serve in the temporary absence of a member of that court. A senior judge may not practice law.

While serving on temporary assignment, a senior judge is paid no salary but continues to receive monthly judicial retirement annuities. The senior judge program provides a hedge against inflation by mandating an increase in judicial annuity whenever the current salary of active judges is raised. There is no provision for an increase in judicial annuity for judges who do not participate in the senior judge system.

As of January 1, 1981, three Supreme Court justices - M.L. Mason, C. Edwin Moore, and Warren J. Rees - and four district court judges - James E. Hughes, Lowell D. Phelps, John N. Hughes, and Harold L. Martin have taken senior judge status. In this report, the work of these judges is combined with the caseload of district court judges.

Clerk of District Court

The clerk's office in the 99 counties performed two important functions during 1980 which reduced the workload of the judicial officers in each county. These were:

1. Kept the small claims docket and, through the entry of confessions of judgment, default judgments and voluntary dismissals in actions for a money judgment, avoided the necessity of assigning many such cases to judicial officers. [Tables 12(d), 14(e), and 15.]

2. Maintained a traffic violations office where scheduled violations were admitted and disposed of

upon payment of the minimum fine and costs before the time specified for appearance before the court on a uniform citation and complaint issued to the alleged violator. [Table 16.]

Judgeship Formula

The subsections of Section 602.18, The Code, relating to the determination of the number of judges in each of the 13 judicial election districts and the matter of filling judgeship vacancies, are as follows:

1. Subject to the provision for temporary assignment of judges, as set out in subsection 9, hereof, each district judge in office on July 1, 1967 shall continue to serve in the district of his domicile so long as he remains a district judge, regardless of the number of judgeships to which the district is entitled under subsection 2 hereof.

2. The number of judgeships to which each of the judicial election districts shall be entitled shall be determined from time to time according to the following formula:

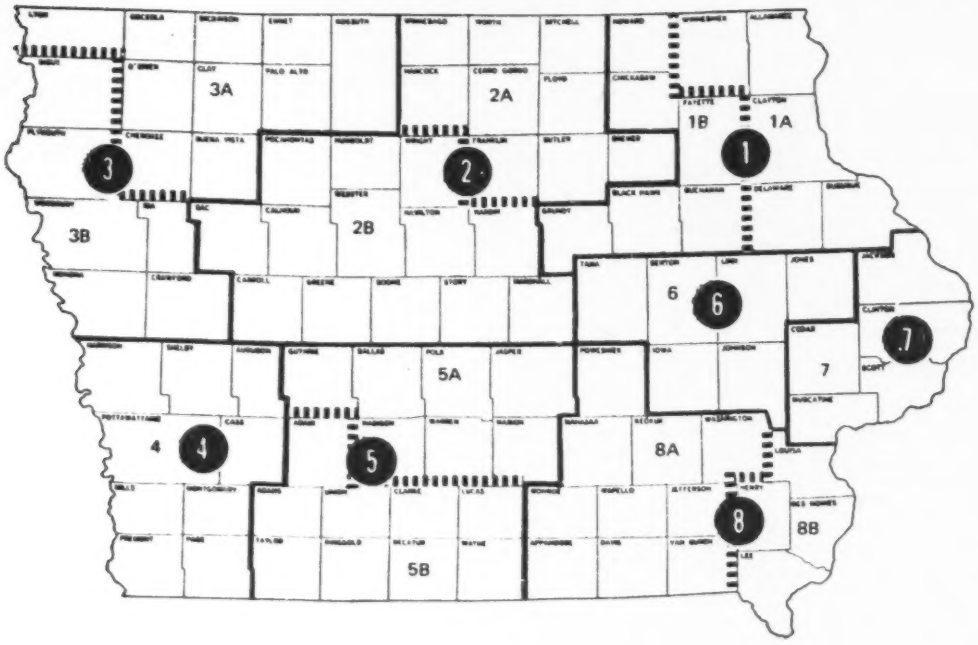
a. In an election district wherein the largest county contains two hundred thousand or more population, there shall be one judgeship per seven hundred twenty-five combined civil and criminal filings or major fraction thereof; provided, the seat of government shall be entitled to one additional judgeship.

b. In an election district wherein the largest county contains eight-five thousand or more population, but less than two hundred thousand, there shall be one judgeship per six hundred twenty-five combined filings or major fraction thereof.

c. In an election district wherein the largest county contains forty-five thousand or more population, but less than eighty-five thousand, there shall be one judgeship per five hundred twenty-five combined civil and criminal filings or major fraction thereof.

d. In an election district wherein the largest county contains less than forty-five thousand population, there shall be one

Iowa's 8 Judicial Districts and 13 Judicial Election Districts



*Judicial election districts are for the purposes of nomination, appointment, and election of district judges, the application of the judgeship formula, the removal of judicial magistrates, and the appointment of substitute and regular full-time judicial magistrates.

judgeship per four hundred seventy-five combined civil and criminal filings or major fraction thereof.

e. Notwithstanding paragraphs a, b, c, or d of this subsection, each election district shall be entitled to not less than one judgeship for each forty thousand population or major fraction thereof contained in the election district. The court administrator shall determine both the number of judgeships for each election district based upon this paragraph, and the number of judgeships for each election district based upon paragraph a, b, c, or d of this subsection. If the number for any election district determined under this paragraph exceeds the number determined

under paragraph a, b, c, or d, that election district shall be entitled to the number of judgeships determined under this paragraph.

f. The filings included in the determinations to be made under this subsection shall not include small claims or nonindictable misdemeanors filed after June 30, 1973, nor shall they include either civil actions for money judgment where the amount in controversy does not exceed three thousand dollars or indictable misdemeanors, which were assigned to district associate judges and judicial magistrates as shown on their administrative reports, but they shall include appeals from decisions of judicial magistrates, district associate judges, and district judges sitting as judicial magistrates. The figures on filings shall be the average for the latest available previous three-year period and when current census figures on population are not available, figures shall be taken from the state department of health computations.

3. A vacancy, for purposes of this section, is defined as the death, resignation, retirement, removal, or failure of retention in office at the judicial election, of a judge or increase in judgeships under this section.

4. In those districts having more judges than the number of judgeships specified by the formula set out in subsection 2 hereof, vacancies shall not be filled.

5. In those districts having fewer judges or the same number of judges as the number of judgeships specified by the formula set out in subsection 2 hereof, vacancies in the number of judges shall be filled as they occur.

6. In those judicial districts that contain judicial election districts, no vacancy in any judicial election district shall be filled if the total number of judges in all the judicial election districts within the judicial district equals or exceeds the number of judgeships to which all the judicial election districts of the judicial district combined are authorized.

7. Vacancies shall not be filled in any district which may become entitled to fewer judgeships

under subsection two (2) of this section; but no incumbent judge shall ever be removed from office by reason thereof.

8. During February of each year, and at such other times as may be appropriate, the supreme court administrator shall make the determinations required under this section, and shall notify the nominating commissions involved and the governor of any appointments that may be required as a result thereof.

9. It shall be the duty of the chief justice to assign judges and other court personnel from one judicial district to another, on a continuing basis, if need be, in order to provide a sufficient number of judges to handle the judicial business in all districts promptly and efficiently at all times.

Notwithstanding this section, the number of district judges shall not be increased by more than three in order that the number of district judges shall not exceed ninety-two during the period commencing with July 1, 1977 and ending at such time as the general assembly shall otherwise specify.

In May, 1981, the General Assembly amended the paragraph above and approved legislation increasing the number of district judges to ninety-five (95), effective October 1, 1981. The three new judgeships will be awarded to the most deserving judicial election districts (2B, 7th, 6th) according to the most recent application of the formula found on page 38 of this report. (S.F. 571)

APPLICATION OF THE JUDGESHIP FORMULA UNDER SUBSECTION 2, SECTION 602.18, CODE 1979

Based on (1) 3-year Average Combined Filings (1977-78-79, with exclusions listed in Section 602.18, Subsection 2. divided by the factor opposite the classification of the population of the largest county in the Election District as appears in footnotes a, b, c, and d, or (2) one judge for each 40,000 or major fraction of population of entire Election District, whichever results in the largest number of judges.

Judicial Election District	Number Based on (1) Above	Number Based on (2) Above	Formula Judgeships*	Resident Judges
1A[b]	2,440 (3.90)	170,500 (4.26)	4	4
1B[b]	4,944 (7.91)	228,200 (5.71)	8	8
2A[c]	3,478 (6.62)	172,400 (4.31)	7	5
2B[c]	6,373 (12.14)	329,100 (8.23)	12	10
3A[d]	2,988 (6.29)	159,700 (3.99)	6	5
3B[b]	3,798 (6.08)	197,000 (4.93)	6	5
4[b]	4,446 (7.11)	198,100 (4.95)	7	6
5A[a]	12,608 (17.39)	452,900 (11.32)	18[e]	17[e]
5B[d]	1,677 (3.53)	80,300 (2.01)	4	3
6[b]	7,338 (11.74)	323,400 (8.09)	12	10
7[b]	6,596 (10.55)	294,200 (7.36)	11	9
8A[d]	3,375 (7.11)	171,900 (4.30)	7	6
8B[c]	2,825 (5,38)	118,000 (2.95)	5	4
State Totals	62,886	2,895,700	107	92

a. 200,000 or more population - one judgeship per 725 filings or major fraction.
b. 85,000 - 199,999 population - one judgeship per 625 filings or major fraction
c. 45,000 - 84,999 population - one judgeship per 525 filings or major fraction.
d. 0 - 44,999 population - one judgeship per 475 filings or major fraction.
e. The seat of state government is entitled to one additional judgeship under the formula.

*Although the 1980 computation of the judgeship formula created fifteen (15) vacancies the provisions of Section 3, Chapter 18, 67th G.A., 1977 Session, limiting the maximum number of judgeships to 92, prohibit the vacancies from being filled.

Prepared February 6, 1980, by: Court Administrator's Office
State House
Des Moines, IA 50319

APPLICATION OF THE JUDGESHIP FORMULA UNDER SUBSECTION 2, SECTION 602.18, CODE 1979

Based on (1) 3-year Average Combined Filings (1978-79-80, with exclusions listed in Section 602.18, Subsection 2. divided by the factor opposite the classification of the population of the largest county in the Election District as appears in footnotes a, b, c, and d, or (2) one judge for each 40,000 or major fraction of population of entire Election District, whichever results in the largest number of judges.

Judicial Election District	Number Based on (1) Above	Number Based on (2) Above	Formula Judgeships*	Resident Judges
1A[b]	2,771 (4.43)	170,551 (4.26)	4	4
1B[b]	5,380 (8.61)	226,616 (5.67)	9	8
2A[c]	3,664 (6.98)	171,448 (4.29)	7	5
2B[c]	6,914 (13.17)	328,149 (8.20)	13	10
3A[d]	3,137 (6.60	157,788 (3.94)	7	5
3B[b]	4,110 (6.58)	195,095 (4.88)	7	5
4[b]	4,840 (7.74)	198,238 (4.96)	8	6
5A[a]	12,955 (17.87)	456,800 (11.42)	19[e]	17[e]
5B[d]	1,871 (3.94)	80,516 (2.01)	4	3
6[b]	7,935 (12.70)	330,274 (8.26)	13	10
7[b]	7,534 (12.05)	298,117 (7.45)	12	9
8A[d]	3,677 (7.74)	174,282 (4.36)	8	6
8B[c]	3,076 (5.86)	120,026 (3.00)	6	4
State Totals	67,864	2,907,900	117	92

a. 200,00 or more population - one judgeship per 725 filings or major fraction.
b. 85,000 -199,999 population - one judgeship per 625 filings or major fraction.
c. 45,000 - 84,999 population - one judgeship per 525 filings or major fraction.
d. 0 - 44,999 population - one judgeship per 475 filings or major fraction.
e. The seat of state government is entitled to one additional judgeship under the formula.

* Although the 1981 computation of the judgeship formula created twenty-five (25) vacancies, the provisions of Section 3, Chapter 18, 67th G.A., 1977 Session, limiting the maximum number of judgeships to 92, prohibit the vacancies from being filled.

Prepared February 11, 1981, by: Court Administrator's Office
State House
Des Moines, IA 50319

ANALYSIS OF STATISTICS

Regular Civil and Criminal Cases

For the purpose of the following discussion, regular civil cases include all law, equity, and special proceedings docketed in the office of the clerk except in the small claims docket. An appeal from a decision of a judicial magistrate in a small claims action is also considered a regular civil case.

Regular criminal cases include all felony and indictable misdemeanors (serious and aggravated). A felony is a public offense which is, or in the discretion of the court may be, punished by imprisonment in the state penitentiary, men's reformatory, or women's reformatory. An indictable misdemeanor is a public offense, less than a felony, in which the punishment exceeds a fine of $100 or exceeds 30 days imprisonment in the county jail. An appeal from a decision or verdict in a nonindictable or simple misdemeanor case becomes a regular criminal case when docketed by the clerk as a regular criminal action.

A total of 94,111 regular civil and criminal cases were docketed in the clerks' offices during 1980. This was a 14.7 percent increase over the 82,057 civil and criminal cases docketed in 1979 and a 42.8 percent increase over the 66,261 cases docketed in 1976 - the year preceding the legislative freeze on the number of district court judgeships as discussed in the previous section. A comparison of cases docketed during 1979 and 1980 reveals that while civil filings increased 14.5 percent (51,031 to 58,442), criminal filings rose 15.0 percent (31,026 to 35,669).

A number of regular civil cases and indictable misdemeanors filed in district court were assigned to district associate judges, full-time and substitute full-time magistrates for disposition. The three types of judicial officers mentioned above will hereafter be referred to as "other judges." The total number of regular civil and indictable criminal dispositions by district judges and other judges amount to 88,013 - an increase of 13.1 percent over the 77,787 cases disposed of in 1979. Despite the increase in dispositions, there were 6,098 more cases pending December 31, 1980 than on January 1 of that year; the number of pending cases increased in every judicial district. [Tables 1, 2(a) and 3(a).]

District Judges' Activity

During 1980, district court judges disposed of 52,799 regular civil cases: 451 or 0.8 percent by trial to jury, 5,848 or 11.1 percent by trial to court, and 46,500 or 88.1

percent without trial. The number of civil dispositions per judge ranged from 517 in the 2nd to 661 in the 4th District. Statewide, the number of civil dispositions per district court judge increased from 519 in 1979 to 574 in 1980. [Tables 2(a), (b), and (d).]

During the year, district judges disposed of 17,488 regular criminal cases: 554 or 3.2 percent by trial to jury, 1,056 or 6.1 percent by trial to court, and 15,838 or 90.7 percent without trial. The number of criminal dispositions per judge ranged from 171 in the 8th to 218 in the 3rd District. Statewide, the number of criminal dispositions per district court judge increased from 164 in 1979 to 189 in 1980. [Tables 3(a), (b), and (d).]

The average number of civil and criminal cases disposed of per judge by district, with the rank of each district, is shown on Table 10. The 4th District recorded the highest number of civil/criminal dispositions per judge (835) while the 2nd District had the lowest number of dispositions per judge (626).

Other Judges' Activities

There were 1,038 regular civil cases assigned to district associate judges, full-time and substitute full-time magistrates during 1980 - a 151.9 percent increase from the 412 cases assigned in 1979. During 1980, the judges of limited jurisdiction disposed of 955 regular civil cases, 11 or 1.2 percent by trial to jury, 233 or 24.4 percent by trial to court, and 711 or 74.4 percent without trial. On a per judge basis, dispositions ranged from 0 in the 6th to 363 in the 3rd District. [Tables 2(a), (c), and (d).]

During 1980, 17,534 regular criminal cases (indictable misdemeanors and simple misdemeanors on appeal) were assigned to all other judges as compared to 14,460 assigned to associate judges, full-time and substitute full-time magistrates during 1979 and 12,869 in 1977. Of the 16,811 criminal cases disposed of by other judges in 1980, 193 or 1.1 percent were resolved by trial to jury, 168 or 1.0 percent by trial to court, and 16,450 or 97.9 percent without trial. On a per judge basis, dispositions ranged from 269 in the 8th to 630 in the 6th District. [Tables 3(a), (c), and (d).]

Civil and Criminal Filings by Case Type

Dissolution filings (and modifications) represented one-third (19,531) of the 58,442 civil cases docketed in the district court in 1980 [Table 4.] These cases, combined with other actions involving domestic relations such as child support recovery (8,451) and domestic abuse (152), accounted for nearly one-half (48.1 percent) of all civil

cases filed in the district court. In the 1st, 4th, 7th and 8th Districts, domestic relations cases comprised more than one-half of the total civil case filings.

Table 4 also shows that 1,196 (4.0 percent) of the 30,081 small claims rulings by judicial officers of limited jurisdiction were appealed upon the record to the district court, pursuant to section 631.13, The Code. Such appeals comprised 2.0 percent of the civil case filings.

In the criminal area, the 12,954 first and second offense drunk-driving cases (OMVUI - operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of an alcoholic beverage or drug) embraced 51.6 percent of the indictable misdemeanor filings and 36.3 percent of all the regular criminal cases, i.e., felonies, indictable misdemeanor (serious and aggravated), and simple misdemeanors on appeal. [Table 5.] Over one-half of the OMVUI cases (6,797) were filed in the 5th, 6th, and 7th Districts which contain the three largest cities and 40 percent of the state's population.

The 8,822 felony filings represented one-quarter (24.7 percent) of the 35,669 criminal cases docketed. Less than 0.6 of one percent (1,761) of the 301,253 simple misdemeanors handled by district associate judges and magistrates were appealed to the district court for a new trial, pursuant to rule 54, R. Cr. P. Such appeals comprised 4.9 percent of the criminal filings.

Pending Regular Civil and Criminal Cases

Of the 51,516 regular civil cases pending at the end of the year, 10,009 or 19 percent were over 18 months old. [Appendix A.] Those pending in the 1st, 3rd, 4th and 8th Districts exceeded the state average; the 2nd and 7th Districts had the lowest percentage of civil cases over 18 months. The proportion of pending civil cases over 18 months old ranged from 16 percent in the 2nd to 26 percent in the 3rd District.

There were 3,320 more civil cases pending on December 31, 1980 than on that date in 1979, an increase of 11.2 percent. [Table 2(a).] The number of pending civil cases increased in every judicial district.

Of the 15,032 regular criminal cases pending at the end of the year, 2,525 or 17 percent were over 18 months old - 53 percent (7,877) had been pending more than three months. [Appendix B.] Those pending over 90 days in the 7th and 6th Districts were double the state average; the 5th and 4th Districts had the lowest percentage of criminal cases over 90 days old.

There were 1,515 more criminal cases pending on December 31, 1980 than on that date in 1979. The number of pending criminal cases increased in five of the eight districts; in the 6th and 1st Districts criminal cases pending soared 47.3 and 46.5 percent, respectively. Overall, pending cases increased from 13,517 to 15,032 during 1980 - an increase of 11.2 percent. [Table 3(a).]

Probate Matters

The district judges exercise the probate jurisdiction of the unified trial court. There were 836 trusteeships opened in 1979 - up 4.8 percent from the previous year. [Table 6(a).] The number of trusteeships opened ranged from 50 in the 4th to 175 in the 2nd District. During 1980, 3,805 guardianships and conservatorships were opened - up 19.0 percent from 1979; the number of cases ranged from 254 in the 4th to 852 in the 5th. Some 18,811 decedent estates were opened in 1980 - a decrease of 673 or 3.5 percent. The number of estates opened varied from 1,328 in the 7th to 3,489 in the 5th District. Statewide, there were seven jury trials and 310 trials to court in contested probate matters; the number of jury and court trials in 1979 was five and 252, respectively. [Table 6(a).]

Table 10 indicates the number of probate matters closed per judge in each district during 1980. The number of probate matters closed varies from 153 per judge in the 6th to 304 per judge in the 3rd District.

During 1980, of the 17,717 estates closed, 50 percent were closed within one year, 34 percent from 1-3 years, and 16 percent after three years. The respective percentages for the 17,239 estates closed in 1979 were 53 percent, 36 percent, and 11 percent. In 1980, 60 percent of the estates were settled within one year in the 5th District; in the 4th District only 41 percent of the estates were closed within a year. [Table 6(b).] The number of decedents' estates closed during 1980 was 1,094 less than the number of new estates opened. In 1979, there were 2,245 more estates opened than closed. [Tables 6(a) and (b).]

Juvenile Matters

Juvenile matters are heard by district judges and those associate judges and full-time judicial magistrates designated by the chief judge of the judicial district to act as judges of the juvenile court. There were 5,501 juvenile petitions filed in the district court clerks' offices during 1980 - an increase of 274 petitions over 1979. [Table 7(a).] Juvenile petitions were classified into four general categories: delinquency (3,634), child in need of assistance or CHINA (1,839), family in need of assistance or FINA (49),

and interstate compacts or extradition (39). Forty-two percent of the FINA petitions were filed in the 1st District; no such petitions were filed in the 3rd, 4th, and 6th Districts.

The number and type of formal hearings in juvenile matters are illustrated in Table 7(b). The number of juvenile hearings by type of judicial officer is presented in Table 7(c). Data suggest that over one-half of the 13,819 juvenile hearings involved disposition and/or adjudication issues; and more than one-half of the formal hearings (6,845) were conducted by district associate judges and full-time magistrates with juvenile referees and district judges handling 5,002 and 1,972 hearings, respectively.

Termination of Parental Rights

For statistical purposes, termination of parental rights cases were separated from regular juvenile matters involving delinquent children and minors or families in need of assistance. As indicated in Table 8, there were 1,002 petitions for termination of parental rights filed in the district court during 1980 - an increase of 54 cases since 1979. Thirty-eight percent (378) involved involuntary or contested proceedings. The largest number of termination cases (184) were docketed in the 5th District; the fewest petitions (74) were filed in the 4th District. There were 977 formal hearings held on these matters - down 110 from 1979.

Hospitalization Hearings

Table 9(a) shows the number and type of hospitalization hearings. The total number of hearings by type of judicial officer is noted in a footnote to that Table. Table 9(b) indicates the gross number of hospitalization hearings by district and type. District associate judges and full-time magistrates conducted the largest number of emergency hospitalization hearings (400) followed by referees and part-time magistrates (329 each). Hospitalization referees held over 90 percent of the involuntary adult and substance abuse hearings, 80 percent of the involuntary minor hearings, and one-quarter of the emergency hospitalization hearings. Overall, there were 3,884 hospitalization hearings in Iowa during 1980 - 116 involuntary minor, 2,016 involuntary adult, 1,229 emergency, and 523 substance abuse.

General Activity of District Associate Judges, Regular and Substitute Full-time Judicial Magistrates

Other than regular civil and criminal cases, termination of parental rights and juvenile matters discussed above, a total of 162,853 cases were docketed or assigned

and 174,327 cases were disposed of by the 39 associate judges and full-time magistrates during 1980. There were 52,703 cases pending at the end of the year. The number of cases docketed and assigned ranged from 4,567 in the 8th to 64,638 in the 5th District. The total number of simple misdemeanor/small claims cases pending at the end of the year varied from 559 in the 8th to 37,438 in the 5th District. The number of each type of case filed, terminated, and pending during 1980 appears in Tables 12(a) through 12(d).

As committing magistrates for indictable offenses, district associate judges, regular and substitute full-time magistrates conducted 14,263 initial appearance proceedings and 1,022 preliminary hearings in indictable criminal cases, pursuant to rule 2, R. Cr. P. [Table 12(a).] Nearly two-thirds of the preliminary hearings (671) were held in the 5th District. Over 63 percent of the initial appearances in indictable criminal cases occurred in the 7th, 6th and 5th Districts which include slightly more than one-third (14) of the full-time judges of limited jurisdiction.

There were 15,200 nonindictable state cases (simple misdemeanors) carried over from 1979. During 1980, 61,717 were docketed as compared to 68,457 in 1979 - a decrease of 9.8 percent. Of the cases pending January 1, and docketed during 1980, the judges disposed of 136 or 0.2 percent by trial to jury, 2,964 or 4.6 percent by trial to court and 61,689 or 95.2 percent without trial. The number of simple misdemeanors pending at the end of 1980 (12,128) was 3,072 less than the number pending at the beginning of the year. During 1980, the 5th District had the largest number of nonindictable state cases docketed, and terminated; the highest number of terminations and pending cases occurred in the 7th District. [Table 12(b).]

Some 48,368 ordinance cases were pending from 1979. During 1980, 68,865 were docketed and 77,340 cases were disposed of: 45 or 0.1 percent by trial to jury, 2,654 or 3.4 percent by trial to court, and 74,641 or 96.5 percent without trial. The number of pending cases decreased by 8,475 to 39,893. [Table 12(c).]

During 1980, district associate judges and full-time magistrates entertained 564 search warrant applications and conducted 694 seized property hearings. Over one-third of the applications for search warrants occurred in the 5th District; 30 percent of seized property hearing occurred in the 6th District. [Table 14(d).]

There were also 433 hospitalization hearings held by the 39 full-time judges of limited jurisdiction. [Table 9(b).]

There were 15,295 small claims assigned and 15,222 cases terminated during 1980. [Table 9(e).] The judges resolved 5,218 or 34.3 percent by trial to the court and 10,004 or 65.7 percent without trial. Of those disposed of without trial, 7,919 or 79.2 percent were defaulted and 2,085 or 20.8 percent were either dismissed or transferred. About one-half of the small claims cases handled by such judges were filed and disposed of in the 5th District.

Part-time Magistrates

In 1980, 191,707 cases were docketed or assigned to the 166 part-time magistrates; they disposed of 189,651 or 1,142 cases per magistrate. [Table 13.] Over 42 percent of the cases (81,214) were handled by the 57 part-time magistrates in the 1st and 2nd Districts. The number of dispositions per magistrate ranged from 766 (3rd District) to 2,002 (1st District). Over one-half of the cases pending at the end of the year were in the 1st and 5th Districts. [Note: Judicial districts vary in population from 198,665 (4th) to 538,716 (5th) and in the number of magistrates from 13 (7th) to 34 (2nd).]

As shown in Table 14(a), there were 12,515 initial appearances and 1,332 preliminary hearings conducted by part-time magistrates in indictable criminal cases. The largest number of such actions were in the 2nd District. Magistrates in the 7th District had the lowest number of initial appearances and preliminary hearings.

There were 96,298 nonindictable state cases (simple misdemeanors) docketed before part-time judicial magistrates in 1980. [Table 14(b).] The magistrates disposed of 95,153 cases: 224 by trial to jury, 8,675 by trial to court, and 86,254 or 90.6 percent without trial. The 3rd District had the most jury trials (47) while the 4th District reported the least (11). There were 20,938 nonindictable cases docketed in the 2nd District; only 4,607 were docketed in the 7th District. Over 60 percent of the pending cases were found in the 1st, 2nd, and 5th Districts.

Statistics on nonindictable ordinance cases disclose that 65,157 cases were docketed, 63,971 were disposed, and 7,595 were still pending on December 31, 1980. Ninety-two percent of the ordinance cases were disposed of without a contested trial to a judge or jury. Magistrates in the 1st District handled 26,606 ordinance cases while those in the 5th District disposed of 3,296. [Table 14(c).] Forty-one percent of the filings and 57 percent of the pending cases were within the 1st District.

Overall, part-time magistrates terminated 159,124 simple misdemeanors in 1980 compared to 148,988 in 1979.

Approximately 70 percent of the simple misdemeanors handled by all judicial officers involved traffic matters.

Part-time magistrates entertained 929 applications for search warrants, conducted 559 seized property hearings and handled four lost property actions during 1980. [Table 14(d).] There were 578 search warrant applications and 351 seized property hearings before part-time magistrates in 1979. Statewide, for all judicial officers, the number of search warrant applications and seized property hearings increased 29.1 percent - 1,263 to 1,631 and 958 to 1,237, respectively, since 1979. While magistrates in the 2nd District received the largest number of search warrant applications (193), those in the 1st District conducted the most seized property hearings (158). Considering the work of all judicial officers on these matters, the highest volume occurred in the 1st and 5th Districts.

As shown on Table 14(e), the part-time magistrates disposed of 14,859 small claims cases in 1980. Forty-six percent (6,838) of the small claims were tried before the court; the remaining 8,021 cases (5,518 defaults and 2,503 dismissals or transfers) were disposed of without a trial. The 2nd District had the largest number of small claims assigned to magistrates (3,830), tried to court (1,415), and pending (183) before part-time magistrates at the end of the year.

District Court Clerks

The 99 clerks of the district court played an important role not only in recordkeeping but in the handling of small claims (dismissals and defaults) and scheduled violations. As noted above, under the new Unified Trial Court Act, district court clerks are authorized to docket and assign small claims and enter dismissals and defaults. Cases involving forcible entry and detainer must be handled by a judge.

District court clerks are also responsible for handling scheduled violations in which the defendant mails-in or delivers his admission, scheduled fine, and $6.00 costs to the clerk's traffic violations office before the time specified on the citation and complaint for court appearance. In addition, clerks are the custodians of collection boxes used at weigh stations for the deposit of fines and costs in cases involving weight and other nonmoving scheduled violations of commercial carriers.

Table 15 shows that more small claims were disposed of by clerks (51,750) than judges (30,081). While clerks in the 3rd District took care of 3/4's of the small claims terminated, in the 5th District they handled only 53.2 percent of the small claims dispositions. Overall, 63.2 percent of the small claims were disposed of by district

court clerks.

As noted in Table 16, the district court clerks disposed of 490,158 scheduled violations without the attention or assistance of any judicial officer - up 27,934 or 6.0 percent from 1979. On the average, a district court clerk disposed of 4,951 scheduled violations in 1980. The number of scheduled violations ranged from 108 in Ringgold County to 104,979 in Polk County. The simple misdemeanor/small claims dispositions by clerks totaled 541,908 cases or 210,574 more such cases than terminated by Iowa judicial officers.

Trial Court Statistics - A Summary

There were 58,442 regular civil cases (over $1,000 and small claims on appeal) and 35,669 regular criminal cases (indictable misdemeanors and felonies and simple misdemeanors on appeal) filed in the district court during 1980 - an increase of 14.5 and 15.0 percent respectively, over 1979 figures. Parenthetically, civil and criminal dispositions increased by 11.6 (48,176 to 53,754) and 15.7 (29,611 to 34,259) percent, respectively. There were 462 jury trials and 6,081 court trials of civil cases; in criminal matters there were 747 jury trials and 1,224 court trials. Eighty-six and one-tenth percent of the civil cases and 94.2 percent of the criminal cases were disposed of without trial.

There were 51,516 civil cases pending at the end of 1980 compared with 46,828 on January 1 - an increase of 10.0 percent. The number of pending criminal cases jumped 11.2 percent (13,517 to 15,032). In all eight districts there were more civil cases pending at the end of 1980 than at the beginning of the year; the 4th and 8th were the only districts to reduce their criminal backlog. Of the cases pending statewide, 75 percent of the civil cases and 52 percent of the criminal cases were over 3-months old; 19 percent (10,009) of the civil cases pending were over 18 months in age.

In 1980, there were 764 civil/criminal dispositions per district judge - up from 683 in 1979. District court judges in the 4th District had the highest rate of civil/criminal dispositions per judge (835); in the 2nd District the average number of dispositions was 626.

A review of the type of cases handled in the district court shows that 48.1 percent of the 58,442 civil filings involve domestic relations - dissolutions and modifications (19,531), uniform support actions (8,451), and domestic abuse (152). Parenthetically, the largest category of criminal cases was 1st and 2nd offense OMVUI (operating a motor vehicle while under the influence). OMVUI's comprised

36.3 percent or 12,954 of the 35,669 criminal filings. Simple misdemeanor (1,761) and small claims (1,196) appeals represented only 4.9 percent of the criminal filings and 2.0 percent of the civil filings, respectively. Statistically, only 0.6 percent of the 301,253 simple misdemeanors and 4.0 percent of the 30,081 small claims cases disposed of by judicial officers were appealed to the district court for a second ruling.

The number of probate matters opened remained stable during 1980 - 836 trusteeships, 3,805 guardianships and conservatorships, and 18,811 estates. Corresponding figures for 1979 were 798, 3,197, and 19,484, respectively. The number of estates closed increased from 17,239 to 17,717; the percentage closed within a one-year period decreased from 53 to 50 percent since 1979.

While the number of juvenile petitions filed increased 5.2 percent from 5,227 (1979) to 5,501 (1980) the number of formal juvenile hearings increased 57.4 percent from 8,778 to 13,819. Over 85 percent of the juvenile hearings were conducted by judicial officers of limited jurisdiction - district associate judges, full-time magistrates, and referees. In addition to the regular juvenile cases, there were 1,002 petitions and 977 formal hearings involving termination of parental rights; there were 948 and 1,091 such matters the previous year.

The average district court judge held 21 juvenile hearings, closed 237 probate matters, terminated 764 regular civil/criminal cases, and tried 86 contested civil/criminal cases during 1980.

There were 301,253 nonindictable state and ordinance cases disposed of in 1980 - up 2.4 percent from the number (294,273) handled in 1979. Over 92 percent of the simple misdemeanor cases were disposed of without a contested trial. Judicial officers held 26,778 initial appearances in indictable criminal cases, conducted 2,354 preliminary hearings, entertained 1,631 applications for search warrants, conducted 1,237 seized property hearings, disposed of four lost property actions, and handled 3,884 hospitalization hearings. Judicial dispositions of small claims actions increased 17.9 percent - 25,507 to 30,081 - from 1979 to 1980 while the number of small claims actions disposed of by clerks decreased 7.4 percent - 55,865 to 51,750. Scheduled violations handled by clerks in 1980 increased 6.0 percent - 462,224 to 490,158 from 1979 figures.

TABLE 1

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASES[a] DOCKETED, DISPOSED OF[b], AND PENDING IN 1980 WITH TOTALS COMPARED TO THOSE OF 1979[c]
(Hereafter referred to as Regular Civil and Criminal Cases)

DISTRICT[b]	PENDING JANUARY 1	DOCKETED BY CLERK	DISPOSED OF	PENDING DECEMBER 31	CHANGE IN PENDING
1	7,161	12,120	11,176	8,105	+ 944
2	8,747	13,442	12,613	9,576	+ 829
3	7,177	9,704	9,225	7,656	+ 479
4	3,789	6,709	6,502	3,996	+ 207
5	14,281	19,231	18,958	14,554	+ 273
6	6,477	12,142	10,985	7,634	+1,157
7	7,317	12,050	10,531	8,836	+1,519
8	5,501	8,713	8,023	6,191	+ 690
1980 Statewide	60,450[d]	94,111	88,013	66,548	+6,098
1979 Statewide	57,443	82,057	77,787	61,713	+4,270

a. Includes felonies and indictable misdemeanors (serious and aggravated) and actions for money judgments, other than small claims, where the amount in controversy exceeds $1,000. Also includes simple misdemeanors and small claims appealed to the district court. Does not include juvenile or probate cases.
b. There were seven senior judges, 92 district court judges, 13 district associate judges, 17 regular full-time magistrates, and 9 substitute full-time magistrates serving in the Iowa district court during 1980.
c. See map showing districts and 1980 population, Appendix D.
d. This figure differs from that of December 31, 1979 due to inventory corrections.

TABLE 2

(a) REGULAR CIVIL CASES

ACTIVITY DURING 1980 WITH TOTALS COMPARED TO THOSE OF 1979

DISTRICT	PENDING JANUARY 1	DOCKETED	OTHER JUDGES[a] ASSIGNED TO	OTHER JUDGES[a] DISPOSED BY	DISPOSED OF BY DISTRICT JUDGES	TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	PENDING DECEMBER 31
1	5,923	7,596	436	361	6,691	7,052	6,467
2	6,939	8,407	69	73	7,750	7,823	7,523
3	5,409	5,978	359	363	5,285	5,648	5,739
4	3,120	4,227	10	10	3,965	3,975	3,372
5	11,054	12,723	4	4	12,145	12,149	11,628
6	4,489	6,610	-	-	6,054	6,054	5,045
7	5,666	6,970	117	85	5,733	5,818	6,818
8	4,228	5,931	43	59	5,176	5,235	4,924
1980 Statewide	46,828	58,442	1,038	955	52,799	53,754	51,516
1979 Statewide	45,341	51,031	412	422	47,754	48,176	48,196

a. Includes 13 district associate judges, 17 regular full-time magistrates, and 9 substitute full-time magistrates.

TABLE 2

(b) REGULAR CIVIL CASES DISPOSED OF BY DISTRICT JUDGES

Methods of Disposition During 1980 With Totals Compared To Those of 1979

DISTRICT	JUDGES	TOTAL DISPOSED OF	TRIED TO JURY	PERCENT TRIED TO JURY	TRIED TO COURT	PERCENT TRIED TO COURT	WITHOUT TRIAL	PERCENT WITHOUT TRIAL
1	12	6,691	57	0.8%	728	10.9%	5,906	88.3%
2	15	7,750	58	0.7%	782	10.1%	6,910	89.2%
3	10	5,285	69	1.3%	428	8.1%	4,788	90.6%
4	6	3,965	36	0.9%	674	17.0%	3,255	82.1%
5	20	12,145	124	1.0%	1,389	11.4%	10,632	87.5%
6	10	6,054	57	0.9%	462	7.6%	5,533	91.4%
7	9	5,733	29	0.5%	768	13.4%	4,938	86.1%
8	10	5,176	21	0.4%	617	11.9%	4,538	87.7%
1980 Statewide	92	52,799	451	0.8%	5,848	11.1%	46,500	88.1%
1979 Statewide	92	47,754	463	1.0%	5,723	12.0%	41,568	87.0%

TABLE 2

(c) REGULAR CIVIL CASES DISPOSED OF BY ASSOCIATE JUDGES, REGULAR AND SUBSTITUTE FULL-TIME JUDICIAL MAGISTRATES[a]

Method of Disposition During 1980 With Totals Compared to Those of 1979

DISTRICT	JUDGES	TOTAL DISPOSED OF	TRIED TO JURY	PERCENT TRIED TO JURY	TRIED TO COURT	PERCENT TRIED TO COURT	WITHOUT TRIAL	PERCENT WITHOUT TRIAL
1	5	361	1	3.1%	51	25.8%	309	71.1%
2	5	73	2	-	23	46.4%	48	53.6%
3	4	363	6	-	50	17.2%	307	82.8%
4	3	10	-	-	5	50.3%	5	50.0%
5	8	4	-	-	4	100.0%	-	-
6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	5	85	1	1.2%	82	96.5%	2	2.4%
8	4	59	1	1.7%	18	30.5%	40	67.8%
1980 Statewide	39	955	11	1.2%	233	24.4%	711	74.4%
1979 Statewide	39	422	6	1.4%	136	32.2%	280	66.4%

a. Substitute full-time magistrates served in Polk (2), Dickinson, Story, Woodbury, Warren, Linn, Pottawattamie, and Des Moines Counties during 1980.

TABLE 2

(d) REGULAR CIVIL CASES DISPOSED OF PER JUDGE DURING 1980
WITH TOTALS COMPARED TO THOSE OF 1979

DISTRICT	DISTRICT JUDGES			OTHER JUDGES[a]		
	NUMBER	DISPOSITIONS	PER JUDGE (AVERAGE)	NUMBER	DISPOSITIONS	PER JUDGE (AVERAGE)
1	12	6,691	558	5	361	72
2	15	7,750	517	5	73	15
3	10	5,285	529	4	363	91
4	6	3,965	661	3	10	3
5	20	12,145	607	8	4	1
6	10	6,054	605	5	-	-
7	9	5,733	637	5	85	17
8	10	5,176	518	4	59	15
1980 Statewide	92	52,799	574	39	494	13
1979 Statewide	92	47,754	519	39	422	11

a. See footnote a., Table 2(a), for judges included.

TABLE 3

(a) REGULAR CRIMINAL CASES

ACTIVITY DURING 1980 WITH TOTALS COMPARED TO THOSE OF 1979

DISTRICT	PENDING JANUARY 1	DOCKETED	OTHER JUDGES[a] ASSIGNED TO	OTHER JUDGES[a] DISPOSED OF	DISPOSED OF BY DISTRICT JUDGES	TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	PENDING DECEMBER 31
1	1,238	4,524	2,131	1,947	2,177	4,124	1,638
2	1,808	5,035	1,651	1,653	3,137	4,790	2,053
3	1,768	3,726	1,403	1,396	2,181	3,577	1,917
4	669	2,482	1,453	1,482	1,045	2,527	624
5	3,227	6,508	3,095	3,115	3,694	6,809	2,926
6	1,988	5,532	3,592	3,150	1,781	4,931	2,589
7	1,651	5,080	3,045	2,992	1,721	4,713	2,018
8	1,273	2,782	1,164	1,076	1,712	2,788	1,267
1980 Statewide	13,622	35,669	17,534	16,811	17,448	34,259	15,032
1979 Statewide	12,102	31,026	14,460	14,513	15,098	29,611	13,517

a. See footnote a., Table 2(a), for judges included.

TABLE 3

(b) REGULAR CRIMINAL CASES DISPOSED OF BY DISTRICT JUDGES

Methods of Disposition During 1980 With Totals Compared to Those of 1979

DISTRICT	JUDGES	TOTAL DISPOSED OF	TRIED TO JURY	PERCENT TRIED TO JURY	TRIED TO COURT	PERCENT TRIED TO COURT	WITHOUT TRIAL	PERCENT WITHOUT TRIAL
1	12	2,177	67	3.1%	96	4.4%	2,014	92.5%
2	15	3,137	102	3.3%	157	5.0%	2,878	91.7%
3	10	2,181	26	1.2%	114	5.2%	2,041	93.6%
4	6	1,045	24	2.3%	58	5.6%	963	92.1%
5	20	3,694	168	4.5%	251	6.8%	3,275	88.7%
6	10	1,781	63	3.5%	251	14.1%	1,467	82.4%
7	9	1,721	62	3.6%	44	2.6%	1,615	93.8%
8	10	1,712	42	2.4%	85	5.0%	1,585	92.6%
1980 Statewide	92	17,448	554	3.2%	1,056	6.1%	15,838	90.7%
1979 Statewide	92	15,098	611	4.1%	1,151	7.6%	13,336	88.3%

TABLE 3

(c) REGULAR CRIMINAL CASES DISPOSED OF BY ASSOCIATE JUDGES, REGULAR AND SUBSTITUTE FULL-TIME JUDICIAL MAGISTRATES

Methods of Disposition During 1980 With Totals Compared to Those of 1979

DISTRICT	JUDGES	TOTAL DISPOSED OF	TRIED TO JURY	PERCENT TRIED TO JURY	TRIED TO COURT	PERCENT TRIED TO COURT	WITHOUT TRIAL	PERCENT WITHOUT TRIAL
1	5	1,947	21	1.1%	3	0.2%	1,923	98.7%
2	5	1,653	33	2.0%	14	0.8%	1,606	97.2%
3	4	1,396	15	1.1%	7	0.5%	1,374	98.4%
4	3	1,482	8	0.5%	22	1.5%	1,452	98.0%
5	8	3,115	37	1.2%	70	2.2%	3,008	96.6%
6	5	3,150	35	1.1%	6	0.2%	3,109	98.7%
7	5	2,992	25	0.9%	4	0.1%	2,963	99.0%
8	4	1,076	19	1.8%	42	3.9%	1,015	94.3%
1980 Statewide	39	16,811	193	1.1%	168	1.0%	16,450	97.9%
1979 Statewide	39	14,513	225	1.5%	158	1.1%	14,130	97.4%

TABLE 3

(d) REGULAR CRIMINAL CASES DISPOSED OF PER JUDGE DURING 1980 WITH TOTALS COMPARED TO THOSE OF 1979

DISTRICT	DISTRICT JUDGES			OTHER JUDGES[a]		
	NUMBER	DISPOSITIONS	PER JUDGE	NUMBER	DISPOSITIONS	PER JUDGE
1	12	2,177	181	5	1,947	389
2	15	3,137	209	5	1,653	331
3	10	2,181	218	4	1,396	349
4	6	1,045	174	3	1,482	494
5	20	3,694	185	8	3,115	389
6	10	1,781	178	5	3,150	630
7	9	1,721	191	5	2,992	598
8	10	1,712	171	4	1,076	269
1980 Statewide	92	17,448	189	39	16,811	431
1979 Statewide	92	15,098	164	39	14,511	372

a. See footnote a., Table 2(a), for judges included.

TABLE 4

NUMBER OF CIVIL FILINGS (AND DISPOSITIONS) IN THE DISTRICT COURT DURING 1980
BY TYPE OF CASE

DISTRICT	DISSOLUTIONS	UNIFORM SUPPORT	DOMESTIC ABUSE	OTHER EQUITY AND LAW	SMALL CLAIMS APPEALS	TOTAL
1	2,069 (2,100)	1,803 (1,677)	16 (10)	3,565 (3,123)	143 (142)	7,596 (7,052)
2	2,858 (2,744)	1,230 (938)	35 (27)	4,096 (3,917)	188 (197)	8,407 (7,823)
3	1,728 (1,755)	908 (626)	19 (8)	3,200 (3,123)	123 (136)	5,978 (5,648)
4	1,519 (1,481)	690 (509)	4 (2)	1,930 (1,895)	84 (88)	4,227 (3,975)
5	4,263 (4,328)	1,164 (1,001)	21 (15)	6,981 (6,573)	294 (232)	12,723 (12,149)
6	2,401 (2,231)	629 (684)	21 (10)	3,395 (2,984)	164 (145)	6,610 (6,054)
7	2,706 (2,068)	970 (763)	26 (7)	3,186 (2,913)	82 (67)	6,970 (5,818)
8	1,987 (1,850)	1,057 (867)	10 (6)	2,759 (2,396)	118 (116)	5,931 (5,235)
1980 Statewide	19,531 (18,557)	8,451 (7,065)	152 (85)	29,112 (26,924)	1,196 (1,123)	58,442 (53,754)
Percent of Total	33.4% (34.5%)	14.5% (13.1%)	0.3% (0.2%)	49.8% (50.1%)	2.0% (2.1%)	

Legend: Dissolutions - original actions and modifications.
Uniform Support - actions pursuant to the Uniform Support of Dependents Law (URESA), Chapter 252A, The Code.

TABLE 5

NUMBER OF CRIMINAL FILINGS (AND DISPOSITIONS) IN THE DISTRICT COURT DURING 1980
BY CASE TYPE

DISTRICT	OMVUI (1st/2nd)	OTHER INDICTABLE MISDEMEANORS	FELONIES	SIMPLE MISDEMEANOR APPEALS	TOTAL
1	1,493 (1,412)	1,777 (1,622)	1,008 (859)	246 (231)	4,524 (4,124)
2	1,585 (1,567)	1,807 (1,661)	1,336 (1,288)	307 (274)	5,035 (4,790)
3	1,450 (1,314)	1,156 (1,179)	944 (901)	176 (183)	3,726 (3,577)
4	916 (942)	978 (971)	485 (523)	103 (91)	2,482 (2,527)
5	2,733 (3,148)	1,593 (1,711)	1,845 (1,607)	337 (343)	6,508 (6,809)
6	2,150 (1,935)	1,851 (1,615)	1,208 (1,077)	323 (304)	5,532 (4,931)
7	1,914 (1,766)	1,878 (1,748)	1,204 (1,126)	84 (73)	5,080 (4,713)
8	713 (736)	1,092 (1,129)	792 (743)	185 (180)	2,782 (2,788)
1980 Statewide	12,954(12,820)	12,132(11,636)	8,822 (8,124)	1,761 (1,679)	35,669(34,259)
Percent of Total	36.3%(37.3%)	34.0%(34.1%)	24.7%(23.8%)	4.9% (4.9%)	

Legend: OMVUI - operating a motor vehicle while under the influence.
Other indictable misdemeanors - includes serious and aggravated misdemeanors other than OMVUI.

TABLE 6

(a) PROBATE MATTERS

NUMBER OPENED AND TRIALS ON CONTESTS DURING 1980 WITH TOTALS COMPARED TO THOSE OF 1979

DISTRICT	JUDGES	TRUSTEESHIPS OPENED	GUARDIANSHIPS & CONSERVATORSHIPS OPENED	ESTATES OPENED	TRIALS TO JURY	TRIALS TO COURT
1	12	109	469	2,474	-	16
2	15	175	665	3,651	2	50
3	10	104	592	2,506	-	36
4	6	50	254	1,452	-	29
5	20	155	852	3,489	2	76
6	10	108	275	1,727	-	14
7	9	59	322	1,328	3	41
8	10	76	376	2,184	-	48
1980 Statewide	92	836	3,805	18,811	7	310
1979 Statewide	92	798	3,197	19,484	5	252

TABLE 6

(b) DECEDENTS' ESTATES CLOSED

NUMBER CLOSED DURING 1980 AND AGE AT TIME OF CLOSING
WITH TOTALS COMPARED WITH THOSE OF 1979

DISTRICT	ESTATES CLOSED	PERCENT WITHIN 1 YEAR	PERCENT FROM 1-3 YEARS	AFTER 3 YEARS
1	2,488	59%	30%	11%
2	3,490	43%	39%	18%
3	2,526	48%	39%	13%
4	1,409	41%	34%	25%
5	2,988	60%	28%	12%
6	1,252	42%	27%	12%
7	1,313	52%	27%	21%
8	2,251	51%	31%	18%
1980 Statewide	17,717	50%	34%	16%
1979 Statewide	17,239	53%	36%	11%

*In addition, there were 505 trusteeships and 3,624 guardianships and conservatorships closed in 1980.

TABLE 7

(a) NUMBER AND TYPE OF JUVENILE PETITIONS FILED DURING 1980

DISTRICT	DELINQ	CHINA	FINA	IC	TOTAL
1	483	265	21	4	773
2	445	271	7	10	733
3	452	195	-	1	648
4	332	162	-	6	500
5	597	260	6	13	876
6	513	163	-	2	678
7	478	329	6	1	754
8	334	194	9	2	539
1980	3,634	1,839	49	39	5,501

Legend: DELINQ - Delinquency
CHINA - Child in need of assistance
FINA - Family in need of assistance
IC - Interstate compacts (extradition)
For definition of these terms, see section 232.2, The Code

TABLE 7

(b) NUMBER AND TYPE OF FORMAL HEARINGS IN JUVENILE MATTERS DURING 1980

DISTRICT	ADJUD.	DISP.	REV.	D/S	OTHER	TOTAL
1	619	451	342	100	217	1,729
2	349	573	235	168	235	1,560
3	506	326	554	141	93	1,620
4	335	266	169	165	116	1,051
5	442	880	448	269	81	2,120
6	474	543	597	310	778	2,702
7	303	516	331	310	171	1,631
8	256	389	339	82	340	1,406
1980 Statewide	3,284	3,944	3,015	1,545	2,031	13,819

Legend: Adjudication hearing - Section 232.2(2), The Code
Disp. - Disposition hearing - Section 232.2(16), The Code
Rev. - Review hearing - Section 232.102(6), The Code
D/S - Detention/Shelter hearing - Section 232.2(14)(46), The Code
Other - Includes such proceedings as: hearings on motions for change of venue and placement, motions for evaluation, change of counsel, motions to continue or suppress evidence, and contempt of court and probation violation hearings.

TABLE 7

(c) NUMBER OF JUVENILE HEARINGS HELD BY TYPE OF JUDICIAL OFFICER, DURING 1980

DISTRICT	DISTRICT JUDGE	DISTRICT ASSOCIATE JUDGE & FULL-TIME MAGISTRATE	JUVENILE REFEREE	TOTAL
1	331	1,332	66	1,729
2	503	950	107	1,560
3	19	1	1,600	1,620
4	20	1,031	-	1,051
5	1,065	222	833	2,120
6	-	1,300	1,402	2,702
7	10	1,303	318	1,631
8	24	706	676	1,406
1980 Statewide	1,972	6,845	5,002	13,819
1979 Statewide	1,456	4,949	2,373	8,778

TABLE 8

NUMBER OF PETITIONS FILED AND NUMBER AND TYPE OF FORMAL HEARINGS HELD IN CASES INVOLVING VOLUNTARY AND INVOLUNTARY TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS, 1980

DISTRICT		NUMBER OF PETITIONS FILED	NUMBER AND TYPE OF FORMAL HEARINGS		
			TRIAL DETERMINATION	REVIEW	TOTAL
1	V*	89	49	2	51
	I**	29	29	2	31
2	V	137	121	5	126
	I	39	40	9	49
3	V	96	65	10	75
	I	47	37	5	42
4	V	19	12	1	13
	I	55	49	4	53
5	V	29	19	4	23
	I	155	126	2	128
6	V	112	113	91	204
	I	11	7	6	13
7	V	95	72	7	79
	I	11	7	-	7
8	V	47	40	11	51
	I	31	14	18	32
1980 Statewide	V	624	491	131	622
	I	378	309	46	355
		1,002	800	177	977

*V - Voluntary or uncontested termination proceeding
**I - Involuntary or contested termination proceeding

TABLE 9

(a) NUMBER AND TYPE OF HOSPITALIZATION HEARINGS, 1980

DISTRICT	INVOLUNTARY MINOR	INVOLUNTARY ADULT	EMERGENCY	SUBSTANCE ABUSE	TOTAL
1	29	289	239	204	761
2	19	334	190	73	616
3	11	246	103	64	424
4	3	133	78	8	222
5	19	315	243	28	605
6	25	309	111	90	535
7	4	224	231	48	507
8	6	166	34	8	214
1980 Statewide	116	2,016	1,229	523	3,884

District judges handled seven involuntary hospitalization of a minor hearings (sec. 229.2, The Code), 121 involuntary adult hearings (sec. 229.12), 171 emergency hearings, and 29 substance abuse hearings. District associate judges held 14, 21, 400, and 7 such hearings, respectively. Part-time magistrates conducted 329 emergency hospitalization hearings, the same number that judicial hospitalization referees held. Referees also held 95 involuntary minor, 1,883 involuntary adult, and 487 substance abuse hearings.

TABLE 9

(b) NUMBER OF HOSPITALIZATION HEARINGS BY TYPE OF JUDICIAL OFFICER, 1980

DISTRICT	DJ	DAJ/FTM	PTM	REF	TOTAL
1	94	36	102	529	761
2	26	97	62	431	616
3	2	2	46	374	424
4	3	45	26	148	222
5	56	48	20	481	605
6	28	18	41	448	535
7	113	183	7	204	507
8	6	4	25	179	214
1980 Statewide	328	433	329	2,794	3,884

Legend: DJ - District judge
DAJ/FTM - District associate judge and full-time magistrate
PTM - Part-time magistrate
REF - Judicial hospitalization referee

TABLE 10

COMPARISON OF TOTAL 1980 CASELOAD PER DISTRICT JUDGE WITH RANK OF DISTRICT IN EACH CATEGORY SHOWN IN PARENTHESIS
(Adjusted to the nearest whole case or matter)

DISTRICT	JUDGES	REGULAR CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASES (Per Judge) DISPOSED OF[a]	PROBATE MATTERS (Per Judge) CLOSED[b]	JUVENILE MATTERS (Per Judge) HEARINGS[c]
1	12	739 (6)	250 (4)	28 (3)
2	15	626 (8)	274 (3)	34 (2)
3	10	747 (5)	304 (1)	2 (6)
4	6	835 (1)	299 (5)	3 (4)
5	20	763 (4)	192 (6)	53 (1)
6	10	784 (3)	153 (7)	- (8)
7	9	828 (2)	175 (8)	1 (7)
8	10	689 (7)	296 (2)	2 (5)
1980 Statewide	92	764	237	21
1979 Statewide	92	683	224	20

a. Computed from the sum of such cases disposed of by district court judges as shown by Tables 2(b) and 3(b).
b. Includes trusteeships, guardianships, conservatorships, and estates closed in the district court.
c. Includes various types of juvenile hearings in cases involving delinquency, child and/or family assistance, and interstate compacts.

TABLE 11

TOTAL ACTIVITY[a] OF ASSOCIATE JUDGES, REGULAR AND SUBSTITUTE FULL-TIME JUDICIAL MAGISTRATES ON MATTERS OTHER THAN REGULAR CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASES, TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS AND JUVENILE CASES, 1980

DISTRICT	JUDGES	DOCKETED OR ASSIGNED	DISPOSED OF	PENDING DECEMBER 31
1	5	15,997	15,341	1,692
2	5	12,151	12,078	1,766
3	4	13,206	14,141	878
4	3	8,581	8,565	1,617
5	8	64,638	75,192	37,438
6	5	18,074	17,440	4,127
7	5	25,639	27,101	4,626
8	4	4,567	4,469	559
1980 Statewide	39	162,853	174,327	52,703

a. Includes nonindictable (simple) misdemeanors, small claims, initial appearances, preliminary hearings, search warrant applications and seized property and hospitalization hearings. Pending figures include misdemeanors and small claims only.

NOTE: For complete and detailed information on the various types of cases combined in this table, see Tables 12(a) through 12(d), 14(d), and 9(b).

TABLE 12

(a) INITIAL APPEARANCE PROCEEDINGS AND PRELIMINARY HEARINGS[a]

1980 ACTIVITY OF ASSOCIATE JUDGES, REGULAR, AND SUBSTITUTE FULL-TIME JUDICIAL MAGISTRATES

DISTRICT	JUDGES	NUMBER OF INITIAL APPEARANCES[a]	PRELIMINARY HEARINGS[b]
1	5	1,019	-
2	5	1,055	70
3	4	1,316	-
4	3	1,113	15
5	8	2,557	671
6	5	3,206	1
7	5	3,302	159
8	4	695	106
1980 Statewide	39	14,263	1,022

a. Refers to the initial court appearance of a person charged with a criminal offense above a simple misdemeanor. See rule 2(1), R. Cr. P.
b. Refers to a preliminary hearing held in a criminal case above a simple misdemeanor. See rule 2(4), R. Cr. P.

TABLE 12

(b) NONINDICTABLE - STATE CASES

1980 ACTIVITY OF ASSOCIATE JUDGES, REGULAR AND SUBSTITUTE FULL-TIME JUDICIAL MAGISTRATES WITH TOTALS COMPARED TO THOSE OF 1979

DISTRICT	JUDGES	PENDING JANUARY 1	DOCKETED	DISPOSED OF BY				PENDING DECEMBER 31
				TRIAL TO JURY	TRIAL TO COURT	WITHOUT TRIAL: GUILTY PLEA	WITHOUT TRIAL: DISMISSED/ TRANSFERRED	
1	5	517	4,599	4	163	2,440	1,545	964
2	5	631	4,287	23	367	3,217	845	466
3	4	1,061	6,587	2	348	5,069	1,659	570
4	3	1,574	5,404	5	177	4,119	1,092	1,585
5	8	5,201	20,301	49	1,134	14,400	6,660	3,259
6	5	1,423	6,032	22	357	4,046	1,295	1,735
7	5	4,630	13,279	28	370	10,474	3,666	3,371
8	4	163	1,228	3	48	844	318	178
1980 Statewide	39	15,200	61,717	136	2,964	44,609	17,080	12,128
1979 Statewide	39	16,018	68,457	107	4,229		65,103[a]	15,036

a. In 1979, cases terminated without contested trial were not divided between cases disposed of by guilty plea and those dismissed or transferred.

TABLE 12

(c) NONINDICTABLE - ORDINANCE CASES

1980 ACTIVITY OF ASSOCIATE JUDGES, REGULAR AND SUBSTITUTE FULL-TIME JUDICIAL MAGISTRATES WITH TOTALS COMPARED TO THOSE OF 1979

DISTRICT	JUDGES	PENDING JANUARY 1	DOCKETED	DISPOSED OF BY				PENDING DECEMBER 31
				TRIAL TO JURY	TRIAL TO COURT	WITHOUT TRIAL GUILTY PLEA	WITHOUT TRIAL DISMISSED/ TRANSFERRED	
1	5	384	7,998	1	261	4,750	2,844	526
2	5	941	5,548	14	208	3,932	1,089	1,246
3	4	745	4,597	-	290	3,964	798	290
4	3	14	917	-	29	672	216	14
5	8	42,760	33,435	14	1,218	19,442	21,374	34,147
6	5	1,949	6,689	7	332	4,430	1,593	2,276
7	5	1,458	8,378	5	247	7,127	1,202	1,255
8	4	117	1,303	4	69	955	253	139
1980 Statewide	39	48,368	68,865	45	2,654	45,272	29,369	39,893
1979 Statewide	39	48,352	75,919	45	4,194		71,607[a]	48,425

a. In 1979, cases terminated without contested trial were not divided between cases disposed of by guilty plea and those dismissed or transferred.

TABLE 12

(d) SMALL CLAIMS

1980 ACTIVITY OF ASSOCIATE JUDGES, REGULAR AND SUBSTITUTE FULL-TIME JUDICIAL MAGISTRATES WITH TOTALS COMPARED TO THOSE OF 1979

DISTRICT	JUDGES	PENDING JANUARY 1	ASSIGNED BY CLERK	DISPOSED OF BY			PENDING DECEMBER 31
				TRIAL TO COURT	WITHOUT TRIAL		
					DEFAULT	DISMISSED/ TRANSFERRED	
1	5	135	1,894	666	820	341	202
2	5	121	1,045	541	491	80	54
3	4	7	671	212	429	19	18
4	3	13	1,007	806	189	7	18
5	8	31	7,416	1,409	5,282	724	32
6	5	121	1,853	1,138	326	394	116
7	5	-	268	265	3	-	-
8	4	181	1,141	181	379	520	242
1980 Statewide	39	609	15,295	5,218	7,919	2,085	682
1979 Statewide	39	837	13,443	5,781		7,713[a]	786

a. In 1979, small claims cases terminated without trial were not divided between cases disposed of by default and those dismissed or transferred.

TABLE 13

TOTAL ACTIVITY OF PART-TIME JUDICIAL MAGISTRATES, 1980

DISTRICT	PART-TIME MAGISTRATES[a] ACTUAL	(AUTHORIZED)	DOCKETED OR ASSIGNED[b]	DISPOSED	PENDING 12/31/80
1	23	(23)	46,270	46,051	5,938
2	34	(37)	35,181	35,163	1,895
3	26	(31)	20,022	19,917	1,324
4	16	(19)	14,267	14,036	1,818
5	19	(27)	24,007	22,455	2,859
6	14	(17)	19,769	19,767	798
7	13	(13)	12,239	12,205	1,009
8	21	(24)	19,952	20,057	1,224
1980 Statewide	166[a]	(191)	191,707	189,651	16,865

a. The 1980 figures indicate the actual number of part-time magistrates serving in each district; figures in parenthesis show the number of part-time magistrate positions authorized. See footnote a., Table 2(c) for counties using substitute full-time magistrates, and Appendix E for the July 1, 1979 allocation of part-time magistrates. For purposes of comparison, the 1980 activity of substitute full-time magistrates is not included in this table. In this report the workload of these magistrates is combined with that of full-time magistrates and associate judges as illustrated in Table 11.

b. For purposes of this table, all search warrant applications, seized property hearings, lost property actions, preliminary hearings, initial appearances, and emergency hospitalization hearings, docketed in 1980 were considered disposed of by the end of the year. Pending figures refer only to small claims and simple misdemeanors (nonindictable state and ordinance cases).

TABLE 14

(a) INITIAL APPEARANCE PROCEEDINGS AND PRELIMINARY HEARINGS

ACTIVITY OF PART-TIME JUDICIAL MAGISTRATES, 1980

DISTRICT	NUMBER OF INITIAL APPEARANCES[a]	PRELIMINARY HEARINGS[b]
1	1,527	89
2	2,385	411
3	1,592	121
4	804	102
5	1,774	356
6	1,754	31
7	739	37
8	1,940	185
1980 Statewide	12,515	1,332

a. Refers to the initial court appearance of a person charged with a criminal offense above a simple misdemeanor. See rule 2(1), R. Cr. P.
b. Refers to a preliminary hearing held in a criminal case above a simple misdemeanor. See rule 2(4), R. Cr. P.

TABLE 14

(b) NONINDICTABLE - STATE CASES

ACTIVITY OF PART-TIME JUDICIAL MAGISTRATES, 1980

DISTRICT	DOCKETED	TRIAL TO JURY	TRIAL TO COURT	WITHOUT TRIAL		PENDING 12/31/80
				GUILTY PLEA	DISMISSED/ TRANSFERRED	
1	16,266	27	1,188	12,128	3,090	1,553
2	20,938	37	2,394	14,348	4,028	1,408
3	11,054	47	1,057	7,614	2,312	970
4	7,872	11	501	5,551	1,722	671
5	15,329	32	1,142	10,394	2,494	2,260
6	9,605	16	1,205	6,804	1,599	430
7	4,607	14	303	3,574	790	395
8	10,627	40	885	7,926	1,880	832
1980 Statewide	96,298	224	8,675	68,339	17,915	8,519
1979 Statewide	92,236	208	7,890[a]		84,629[a]	7,383

a. In 1979, cases terminated without contested trial were not divided between cases disposed of by guilty plea and those dismissed or transferred.

TABLE 14

(c) NONINDICTABLE - ORDINANCE CASES

ACTIVITY OF PART-TIME JUDICIAL MAGISTRATES, 1980

DISTRICT	DOCKETED	TRIAL TO JURY	TRIAL TO COURT	WITHOUT TRIAL		PENDING 12/31/80
				GUILTY PLEA	DISMISSED/ TRANSFERRED	
1	27,001	13	1,205	19,143	6,245	4,355
2	7,247	10	656	5,688	886	304
3	5,185	7	513	4,002	626	185
4	4,599	1	359	3,338	752	1,119
5	4,827	2	575	2,721	1,073	559
6	6,469	8	796	4,953	693	239
7	4,682	5	295	3,585	670	517
8	5,147	14	502	3,976	659	317
1980 Statewide	65,157	60	4,901	47,406	11,604	7,595
1979 Statewide	54,792	34	4,451		51,776[a]	5,282

a. In 1979, cases terminated without contested trial were not divided between cases disposed of by guilty plea and those dismissed or transferred.

TABLE 14

(d) SEARCH WARRANT APPLICATIONS AND SEIZED PROPERTY HEARINGS BY TYPE OF JUDICIAL OFFICER, 1980

DISTRICT	SEARCH WARRANT APPLICATIONS				SEIZED PROPERTY HEARINGS			
	DJ	DAJ/FTM	PTM	TOTAL	DJ	DAJ/FTM	PTM	TOTAL
1	37	63	103	223	14	388	158	560
2	15	47	193	255	3	2	112	117
3	4	33	125	162	-	-	139	139
4	2	40	95	137	1	40	27	32
5	52	202	161	415	-	8	27	35
6	-	61	46	107	-	214	22	236
7	-	58	22	80	-	12	18	30
8	8	60	184	252	2	30	56	88
1980 Statewide	118	564	929	1,631	20	694	559	1,237
1979 Statewide	-[a]	685	578	1,263	-[a]	607	351	958

Legend: DJ - District court judges
DAJ/FTM - District associate judges and full-time magistrates (including substitutes and alternates)
PTM - Part-time magistrates

a. In 1979, search warrant applications and seized property hearings handled by district judges were included in the total for part-time magistrates.

*There were also four lost property actions - three in the Second and one in the Eighth Judicial District - under Chapter 644, The Code, handled by part-time magistrates during 1980.

TABLE 14

(e) SMALL CLAIMS

ACTIVITY OF PART-TIME JUDICIAL MAGISTRATES, 1980

DISTRICT	ASSIGNED BY CLERK	DISPOSED OF BY			PENDING DECEMBER 31
		TRIAL TO COURT	WITHOUT TRIAL		
			DEFAULT	DISMISSED/ TRANSFERRED	
1	1,024	629	258	146	30
2	3,830	1,415	1,826	709	183
3	1,760	807	509	400	169
4	742	456	266	25	28
5	1,513	651	611	422	40
6	1,801	561	925	313	129
7	2,127	1,371	476	299	97
8	1,787	948	647	189	75
1980 Statewide	14,584	6,838	5,518	2,503	751
1979 Statewide	11,853	7,828		4,185[a]	460

a. In 1979, small claims cases terminated without trial were not divided between cases disposed of by default and those dismissed or transferred.

TABLE 15

SMALL CLAIMS DOCKET MAINTAINED BY THE CLERK DURING 1980

DISTRICT	PENDING JANUARY 1	DOCKETED	DISPOSED OF BY		PENDING DECEMBER 31
			CLERK	JUDICIAL OFFICERS[a]	
1	2,353	10,773	8,182	2,860	2,084
2	2,142	12,880	8,090	5,062	1,870
3	1,165	9,526	7,025	2,376	1,290
4	476	4,124	2,240	1,749	611
5	2,670	20,621	10,335	9,099	3,857
6	1,256	8,588	5,075	3,657	1,112
7	1,398	7,467	5,608	2,414	843
8	1,127	8,229	5,195	2,864	1,297
1980 Statewide	12,587	82,208	51,750	30,081	12,964
1979 Statewide	15,265	78,141	55,865	25,507	12,034

a. Includes small claims dispositions by magistrates and judges.

TABLE 16

NUMBER OF SCHEDULED VIOLATIONS[a]

Handled Exclusively by the District Court Clerks (per county)

County	Number 1980	Number 1979	County	Number 1980	Number 1979
Adair	1,268	1,629	Hamilton	7,367	4,526
Adams	609	988	Hancock	1,329	1,737
Allamakee	1,353	956	Hardin	2,487	2,334
Appanoose	1,593	1,910	Harrison	5,239	6,855
Audubon	925	730	Henry	3,495	3,370
Benton	4,731	3,905	Howard	908	1,067
Black Hawk	17,408	18,406	Humboldt	847	1,035
Boone	2,989	2,779	Ida	1,459	1,575
Bremer	4,128	3,867	Iowa	4,679	2,710
Buchanan	5,552	4,057	Jackson	2,244	2,967
Buena Vista	2,901	3,130	Jasper	6,150	5,814
Butler	2,297	2,575	Jefferson	2,419	1,810
Calhoun	887	778	Johnson	14,263	15,731
Carroll	4,836	5,066	Jones	1,589	1,703
Cass	2,303	2,532	Keokuk	516	718
Cedar	15,494	12,217	Kossuth	1,727	1,104
Cerro Gordo	9,476	10,028	Lee	4,789	4,602
Cherokee	2,075	2,076	Linn	19,483	16,509
Chickasaw	2,348	1,900	Louisa	1,469	1,484
Clarke	7,816	6,036	Lucas	1,268	1,388
Clay	3,422	3,065	Lyon	725	865
Clayton	3,267	1,889	Madison	1,099	1,084
Clinton	6,933	7,588	Mahaska	2,554	2,279
Crawford	2,171	2,108	Marion	2,988	3,381
Dallas	4,826	5,299	Marshall	4,932	4,349
Davis	1,102	1,295	Mills	1,959	2,134
Decatur	3,303	1,842	Mitchell	1,155	1,027
Delaware	3,978	3,180	Monona	2,379	1,725
Des Moines	4,003	4,014	Monroe	1,313	1,342
Dickinson	2,553	2,643	Montgomery	1,541	2,145
Dubuque	5,144	5,516	Muscatine	3,407	4,752
Emmet	1,263	1,178	O'Brien	2,477	2,611
Fayette	5,023	4,665	Osceola	890	915
Floyd	2,925	3,301	Page	960	1,199
Franklin	4,282	3,856	Palo Alto	1,885	1,845
Fremont	1,941	2,192	Plymouth	3,699	3,347
Greene	767	975	Pocahontas	693	893
Grundy	1,540	1,861	Polk	104,979	101,515
Guthrie	579	794	Pottawattamie	26,891	20,514

TABLE 16 (Cont'd)

County	Number 1980	Number 1979
Poweshiek	4,523	1,970
Ringgold	108	182
Sac	1,847	2,491
Scott	20,906	14,627
Shelby	1,425	1,116
Sioux	2,365	2,833
Story	10,002	10,001
Tama	2,738	3,336
Taylor	376	532
Union	1,664	1,838
Van Buren	553	720
Wapello	4,676	4,032
Warren	5,358	3,724
Washington	2,162	2,182
Wayne	1,154	1,564
Webster	2,490	2,357
Winnebago	628	625
Winneshiek	1,986	1,716
Woodbury	16,390	16,060
Worth	7,845	9,472
Wright	698	1,059
TOTAL	490,158	462,224

a. Scheduled violations are defined in Section 805.8, The Code.

APPENDIX A

NUMBER AND AGE OF CIVIL CASES[a]
PENDING DECEMBER 31, 1980

DISTRICT	TOTAL NUMBER PENDING	NUMBER OF CASES PENDING (IN PERCENT)		
		90 DAYS OR LESS	3-18 MONTHS	OVER 18 MONTHS
1	6,467	1,710 (26%)	3,149 (49%)	1,608 (25%)
2	7,523	1,936 (26%)	4,350 (58%)	1,237 (16%)
3	5,739	1,160 (20%)	3,067 (54%)	1,512 (26%)
4	3,372	842 (25%)	1,770 (52%)	760 (23%)
5	11,628	2,868 (25%)	6,827 (59%)	1,933 (17%)
6	5,045	1,270 (24%)	2,971 (59%)	804 (17%)
7	6,818	2,109 (31%)	3,705 (54%)	1,004 (15%)
8	4,924	1,026 (21%)	2,747 (56%)	1,151 (23%)
1980 Statewide	51,516	12,921 (26%)	28,586 (55%)	10,009 (19%)
1979 Statewide	48,196[b]			

a. Includes civil cases above a small claim and small claims on appeal.
b. In 1979, pending civil cases were classified by age into two categories: one year or less and over one year old.

APPENDIX B

NUMBER AND AGE OF CRIMINAL CASES[a]
PENDING DECEMBER 31, 1980

DISTRICT	TOTAL NUMBER PENDING	NUMBER OF CASES PENDING (IN PERCENT)		
		90 DAYS OR LESS	3-18 MONTHS	OVER 18 MONTHS
1	1,638	737 (27%)	600 (55%)	301 (18%)
2	2,053	863 (28%)	896 (58%)	294 (14%)
3	1,917	565 (29%)	774 (71%)	578 (30%)
4	624	383 (50%)	170 (39%)	71 (11%)
5	2,926	2,032 (70%)	742 (25%)	152 (5%)
6	2,589	1,163 (23%)	862 (55%)	564 (22%)
7	2,018	881 (16%)	752 (56%)	385 (28%)
8	1,267	531 (37%)	556 (58%)	180 (5%)
1980 Statewide	15,032	7,155 (47%)	5,352 (36%)	2,525 (17%)
1979 Statewide	13,517[b]			

a. Includes criminal cases above a simple misdemeanor and simple misdemeanors on appeal.
b. In 1979, pending criminal cases were classified by age into two categories: one year or less and over one year old.

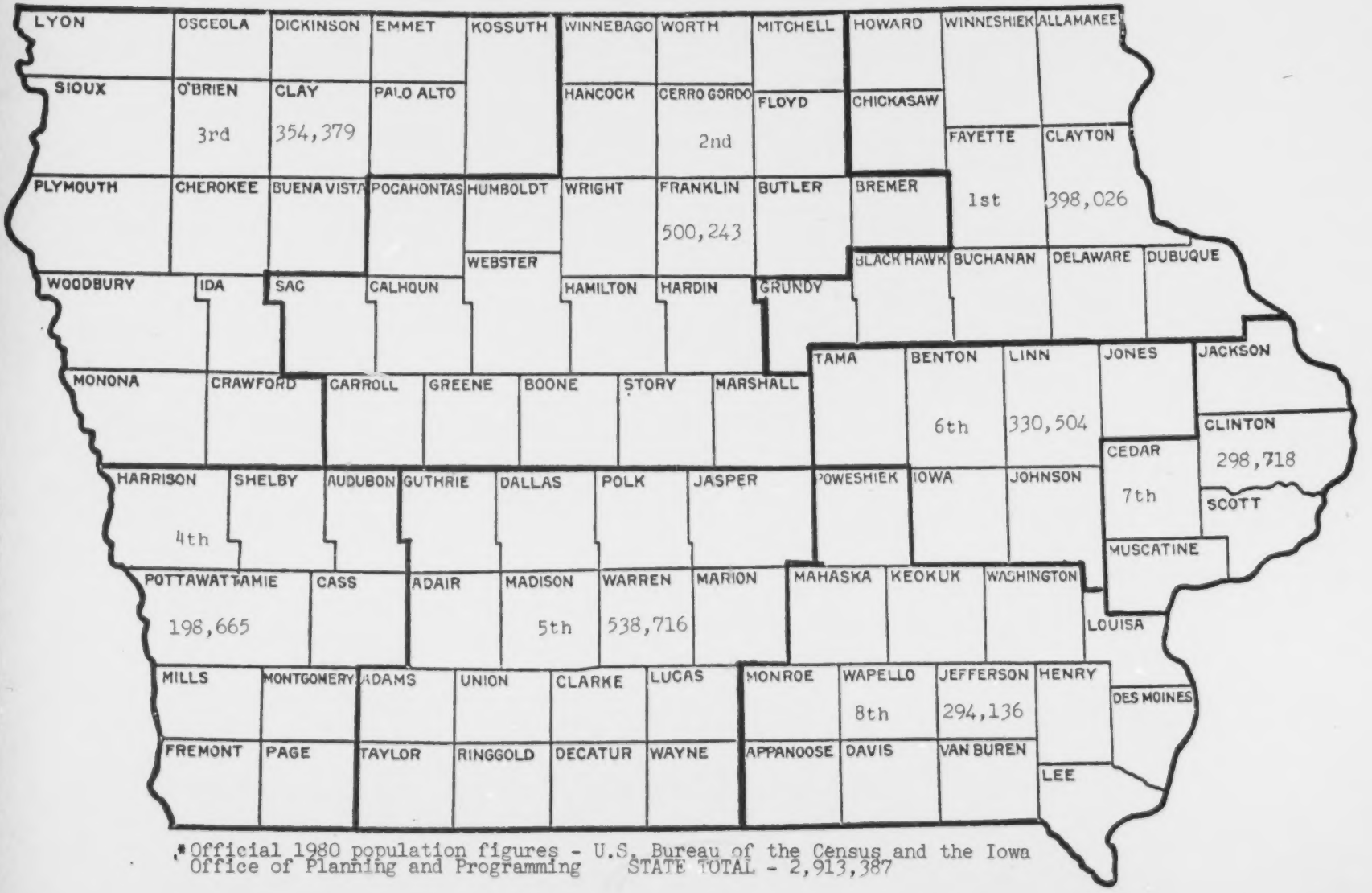
APPENDIX C

POPULATION PER DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

DISTRICT	JUDGES	DISTRICT POPULATION[a]	POPULATION PER JUDGE
1	12	398,026	33,169
2	15	500,243	33,350
3	10	354,379	35,438
4	6	198,665	33,110
5	20	538,716	26,935
6	10	330,504	33,050
7	9	298,718	33,191
8	10	294,136	29,414
Statewide	92	2,913,387	31,667

a. Official 1980 population statistics - U.S. Bureau of the Census and the Iowa Office of Planning and Programming.

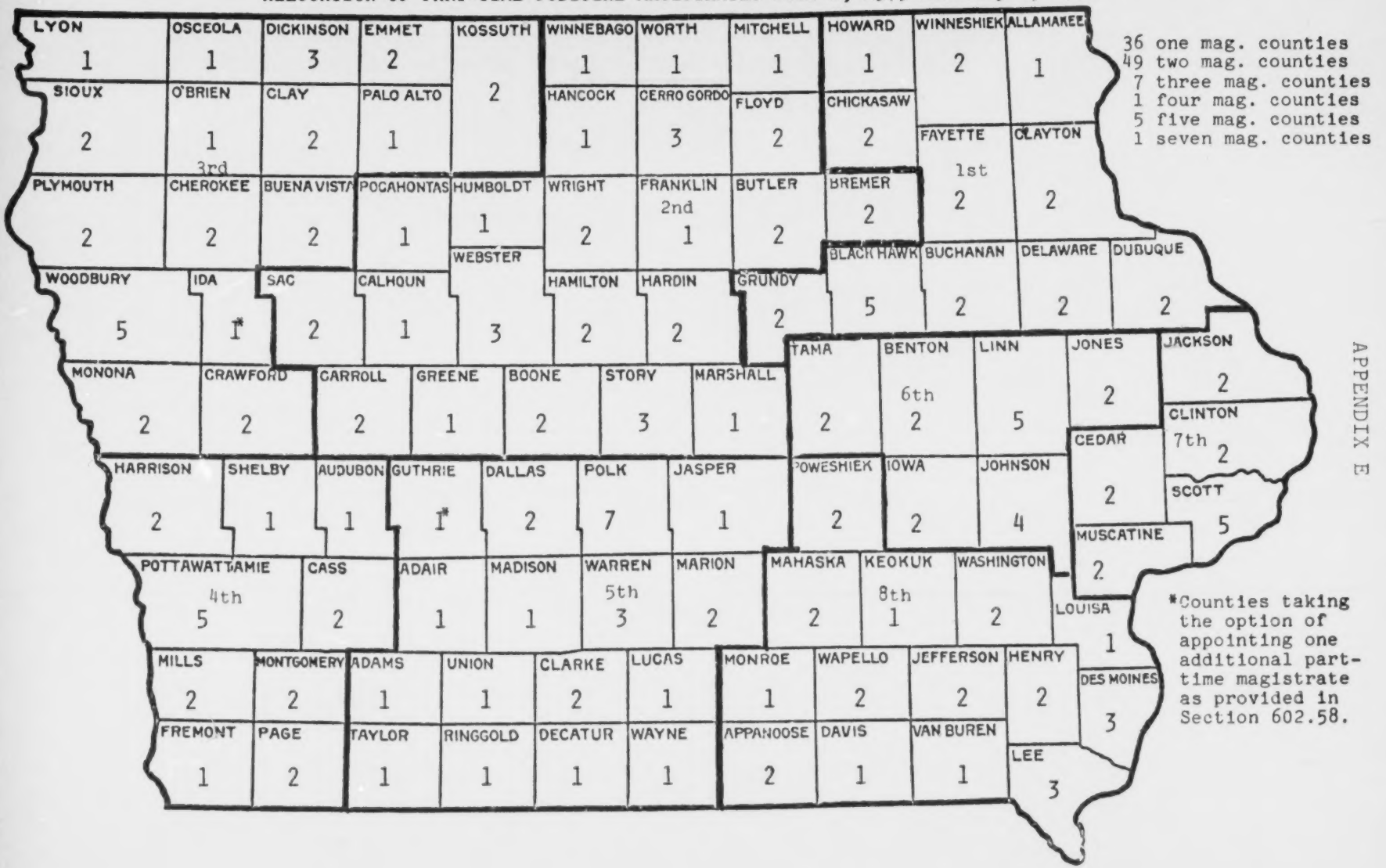
IOWA'S 8 JUDICIAL DISTRICTS - Population*



*Official 1980 population figures - U.S. Bureau of the Census and the Iowa Office of Planning and Programming

STATE TOTAL - 2,913,387

ALLOCATION OF PART-TIME JUDICIAL MAGISTRATES JULY 1, 1979 and July 1, 1981



36 one mag. counties
49 two mag. counties
7 three mag. counties
1 four mag. counties
5 five mag. counties
1 seven mag. counties

*Counties taking the option of appointing one additional part-time magistrate as provided in Section 602.58.

APPENDIX F

FILINGS IN THE IOWA DISTRICT COURT - 1956-1980

YEAR	#DISTRICT JUDGES	CIVIL[a]	CRIMINAL[b]	TOTAL (PER JUDGE)	JUVENILE[c]	PROBATE[d] OPENED
1980	92	58,442	35,669	94,111 (1,023)	5,501	23,452
1979	92	51,031	31,026	82,057 (892)	5,227	23,479
1978	92	46,498	27,942	74,440 (809)	6,179	24,218
1977	92	43,324	28,795	72,119 (784)	6,000	23,202
1976	89	40,103	26,009	66,112 (742)	5,744	22,896
1975	84	37,963	23,600	61,563 (733)	5,685	22,640
1974	83	36,216	20,653	56,869 (685)	5,446	22,646
1973	83	38,057	16,148	54,205 (653)	3,730	22,803
1972	76	40,483	10,699	51,182 (673)	2,567	21,953
1971	76	40,315	11,300	51,615 (679)	3,249	21,317
1970	76	37,965	10,140	48,105 (633)	3,224	20,470
1969	76	35,574	9,505	45,079 (593)	2,876	20,158
1968	75	33,617	8,367	41,984 (560)	2,626	19,520
1967	76	31,646	7,496	39,142 (515)	2,367	19,310
1966	75	30,310	7,159	37,469 (500)	2,146	19,515
1965	75	29,207	7,432	36,639 (489)	2,163	19,463
1964	75	28,405	7,004	35,409 (472)	2,341	19,034
1963	75	28,138	6,641	34,779 (464)	2,096	18,532
1962	75	28,528	7,113	35,641 (475)	2,035	17,831
1961	75	28,288	7,209	35,497 (473)	1,880	17,346
1960	73	26,767	7,260	34,027 (466)	2,012	17,248
1959	73	25,136	7,086	32,222 (441)	2,005	17,117
1958	72	23,661	6,724	30,385 (422)	1,937	16,694
1957	72	23,579	6,486	30,065 (418)	1,921	16,945
1956	70	22,922	6,178	29,100 (416)	1,607	16,137

a. Includes civil cases over $1,000 and small claims on appeal.
b. Includes indictable criminal cases (serious and aggravated misdemeanors and felonies) and simple misdemeanor appeals.
c. Includes petitions filed in ordinary juvenile matters, e.g., delinquency, child and family in need of assistance, and interstate compacts (extradition) matters; does not encompass cases involving termination of parental rights.
d. Includes the number of estates, trusteeships, guardianships, and conservatorships opened.

APPENDIX G

OTHER FILINGS IN THE IOWA DISTRICT COURT

YEAR	SIMPLE MISDEMEANORS	SCHEDULED VIOLATIONS	SMALL CLAIMS
1980	292,037	490,158	82,208
1979	291,404	462,224	78,141
1978	319,481	476,955	72,054
1977	410,862	310,710	65,434
1976	410,696	285,086	62,416
1975	375,707	223,622	63,582
1974*	286,504	198,147	68,021

*This was the first full year under the new unified court system which became effective July 1, 1973.

APPENDIX H

CIVIL/CRIMINAL DISPOSITIONS BY DISTRICT COURT JUDGES[a] - 1956-1980

YEAR	#DISTRICT JUDGES	CIVIL[b]	CRIMINAL[c]	TOTAL	(PER JUDGE)
1980	92	52,799	17,448	70,247	(764)
1979	92	47,754	15,098	62,852	(683)
1978	92	41,898	14,561	56,459	(614)
1977	92	38,682	17,200	55,882	(607)
1976	89	37,319	17,750	55,069	(619)
1975	84	35,737	14,874	50,611	(603)
1974	83	34,994	14,119	49,119	(592)
1973	83	38,381	12,384	50,765	(612)
1972	76	40,553	11,147	51,700	(680)
1971	76	38,455	10,659	49,114	(646)
1970	76	35,636	9,304	44,940	(591)
1969	76	32,642	8,676	41,318	(544)
1968	75	29,541	8,035	37,576	(501)
1967	76	29,343	7,267	36,610	(482)
1966	75	30,140	6,916	37,056	(494)
1965	75	30,280	6,654	36,934	(492)
1964	75	28,258	6,757	35,015	(467)
1963	75	29,342	6,551	35,893	(479)
1962	75	28,941	7,165	36,106	(481)
1961	75	30,616	7,556	38,172	(509)
1960	73	24,094	7,196	31,290	(429)
1959	73	23,988	6,949	30,937	(424)
1958	72	23,304	6,533	29,837	(414)
1957	72	23,302	6,932	30,234	(420)
1956	70	21,741	5,836	27,577	(394)

a. Does not include civil and criminal cases disposed of by judges of limited jurisdiction.
b. Includes civil cases over $1,000 and small claims cases appealed to the district court.
c. Includes indictable criminal cases (serious and aggravated misdemeanors and felonies) and simple misdemeanor appeals.